

March 1961
Volume 68 Number 5
Price 3s. 6d.

RIBA JOURNAL

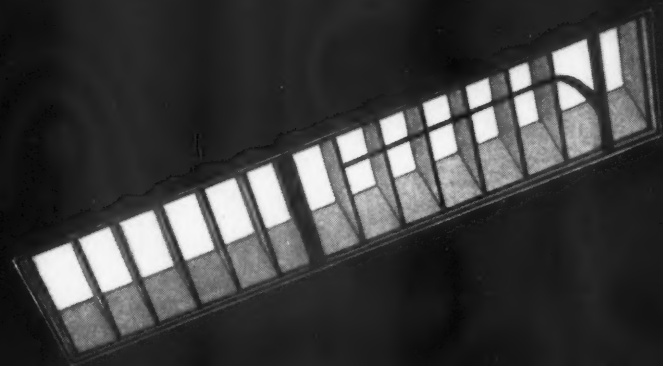


Architecture Library

Architecture Library



Architecture Library



The silent firefighter

This fire ventilator saved a plant worth £3,500,000
It could well save yours

As any fire chief will tell you, fire in an unventilated area quickly produces choking, superheated smoke and fumes—conditions which keep firefighters out of the building and make effective firefighting virtually impossible. Perforation of the roof is the only remedy, but this is a hazardous operation which often endangers the life of the fireman.

The Colt Dual Purpose Ventilator has a special device that's acutely sensitive to heat. It opens *automatically* at a pre-determined temperature,

releasing smoke, heat and fumes, keeping the fire localised. Firemen can enter the building, find the seat of the fire and extinguish it—with minimum damage to plant and equipment.

Colt dual-purpose ventilators have the added advantage that under manual control they can be used for normal plant ventilation and provide excellent day-to-day working conditions.

Widespread adoption by industry is proof of managerial faith in the silent firefighter.



Dual-Purpose Ventilators

Automatic Fire protection—day-to-day controlled ventilation

FOR INFORMATION WRITE TO DEPT. 89: COLT VENTILATION LIMITED, SURBITON, SURREY. ELMBRIDGE 0161



Record of Designers

If you need the services of skilled specialised designers,
the Record of Designers can assist by recommending a short list
of professionals whether staff, free-lance or consultants.
All fields of design are covered.

THE RECORD OF DESIGNERS

A/CGT

Council of Industrial Design
28 Haymarket, London SW1
Trafalgar 8000



"Full steam ahead, all along the line!"



says * **'NUTTY' ROWELL**
at Hicks Works, Peterborough.

*"You'd think this little puffer was a
main-line express the way we're
belting it nowadays. Record
outputs?—I should say so, and I've
been here for quite a few years."*

* **JOHN ROWELL**
Charge Hand Fitter, 48 years
with the Company.

- Modern methods of brickmaking on the scale necessary to satisfy
- the enormous appetite of the building industry demand that many
- varied and specialised services be available at all times.
- The organization built up by London Brick Company Limited
- over the years embraces not only the means to produce the bricks,
- but all the ancillary services necessary to maintain production at
- a high level.
- This organization is necessarily a complex one and calls for close
- co-ordination between production personnel and the men who
- keep them going—engineers, foundrymen, fitters, electricians, pit
- men and a host of other skilled craftsmen—all working as a team.

LONDON BRICK COMPANY LIMITED in the service of the building industry



Head Office: Africa House, Kingsway, London W.C.2. Telephone: HOLborn 8282

Midland District Office: Prudential Buildings, St. Philip's Place, Birmingham, 3. Telephone: Central 4141

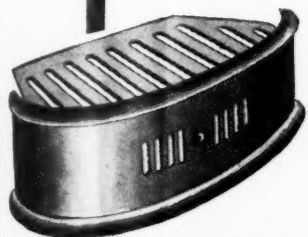
South-Western District Office: 11 Orchard Street, Bristol 1. Telephone: Bristol 23004/5

Northern District Office: St. Paul's House, 20-22 St. Paul's Street, Leeds. Telephone: Leeds 20771



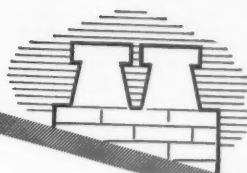
BY APPOINTMENT TO
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH II
BRICK MAKERS

Sheer Commonsense!

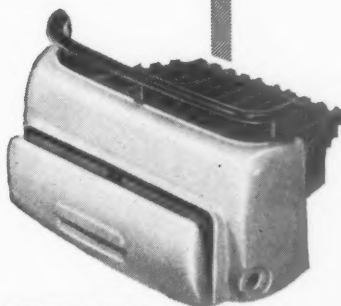


The ordinary open fire in common use, has an efficiency of little more **20%**

BASICALLY IT HAS NEVER ALTERED FOR OVER 40 YEARS



With a modern smokeless grate you can have accurate heat control, over-night burning, a built-in burner for easy lighting,



YOU GET MORE USEFUL HEAT AT A LOWER COST FOR FUEL

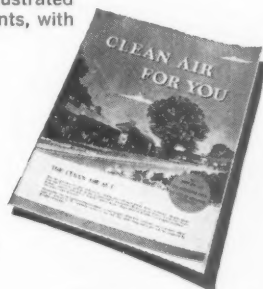
MODERN

houses
should have
approved
high-efficiency
smokeless
appliances

Modern approved appliances burning solid smokeless fuels* provide domestic heat services and conditions of comfort FAR beyond the capacity of the old-type appliances. They give more useful heat for the money spent on fuel, plus the advantage of continuous-burning, when required, and attractive easy-clean surfaces.

THE CLEAN AIR ACT

In Smoke Control Areas, domestic solid fuel appliances in which the authorised smokeless fuels* cannot be burned satisfactorily must be modified to do so or be replaced. Send for the list of "Approved Domestic Solid Fuel Appliances" and for "Clean Air For You." This explains the Act and contains a full illustrated range of modifications and replacements, with their estimated costs.

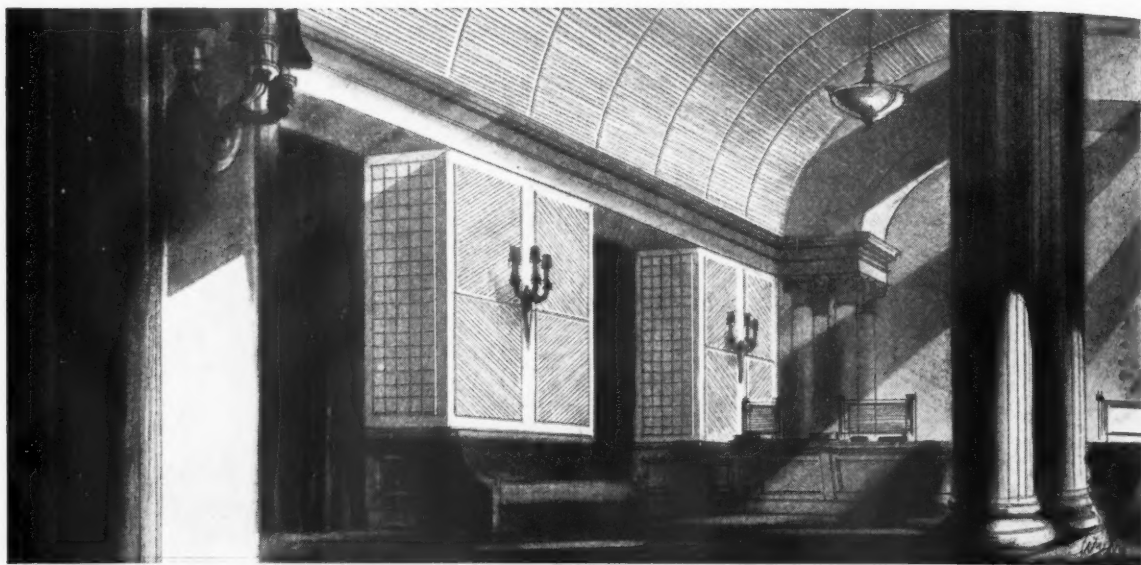


*These are the Authorised Solid Smokeless Fuels:

**Gas Coke * Hard Coke * Welsh Dry Steam Coal
Anthracite * "Phurnacite" * 'Coallite' * 'Rexco'
'Cleanglow' * 'Gloco' * 'Phimax' * 'Sebrite' * 'Warmco'**

SOLID SMOKELESS FUELS FEDERATION • 74 GROSVENOR STREET • LONDON, W.1 • MAYfair 3327

Where silence is golden...



Passed is the day when only the scratch of pen or the tinkle of sovereigns disturbed the church-like quiet of our great banks. The pace of banking business has called for all the mechanical aids available to the modern office—together with their inevitable noise. So banks have been quick to appreciate the need for Hermeseal acoustic installations. These are designed for wall and ceiling treatment in keeping with existing decor—or as an integral part of new construction.

Write for further particulars.

HERMESEAL

HERMESEAL ACOUSTICS LIMITED

Head Office: 4 Park Lane, London, W.1.

Telephone: Grosvenor 4324



AN IMPORTANT NEW PUBLICATION WRITTEN FOR ARCHITECTS

by Richard Eve, B. ARCH (McGill), A.R.I.B.A.
with 350 illustrations by Bernard Myers, A.R.C.A.

This unique publication covers all modern techniques used in heating homes, from basic principles through to completion of design. The guide thus brings together in one single volume all essential information on problems of heating.

The guide is divided into 12 sections, each of which can be separately extracted when required for on-site reference.

- 1 Oil for domestic heating
- 2 Heat and comfort
- 3 Domestic hot water supply
- 4 Space heating by hot water
- 5 Heat loss calculations
- 6 Pipe and pump calculations
- 7 Embedded coil panel heating
- 8 Space heating by warm air
- 9 Burners, boiler units and ancillaries
- 10 Conversion to oil
- 11 Estimating the cost
- 12 Testing and servicing

ORDER YOUR COPY NOW PRICE FOUR GUINEAS

from Esso Petroleum Company, Limited
ASP Dept, 36 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1

*Cheques should be made payable to
Esso Petroleum Company, Limited*

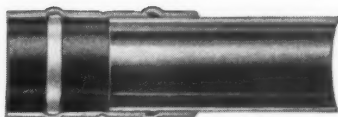


YORKSHIRE IMPERIAL METALS LIMITED

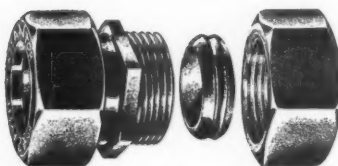
YORKSHIRE
IMPERIAL

TUBE FITTINGS

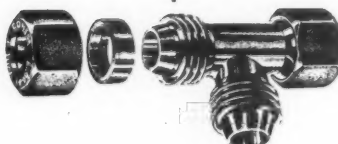
*world-renowned for their
high quality, reliability
and efficiency*



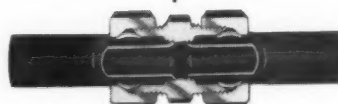
"YORKSHIRE" CAPILLARY FITTINGS—
the fittings with the integral
solder ring



"INSTANTOR" and "KUTERLITE"
NON-MANIPULATIVE COMPRESSION FITTINGS
with the double interlock grip



"CONEOR" MANIPULATIVE COMPRESSION FITTINGS
for underground services



"POLYSTANTOR"
COMPRESSION FITTINGS
for jointing polythene tubing

LOOK
FOR
THIS
MARK

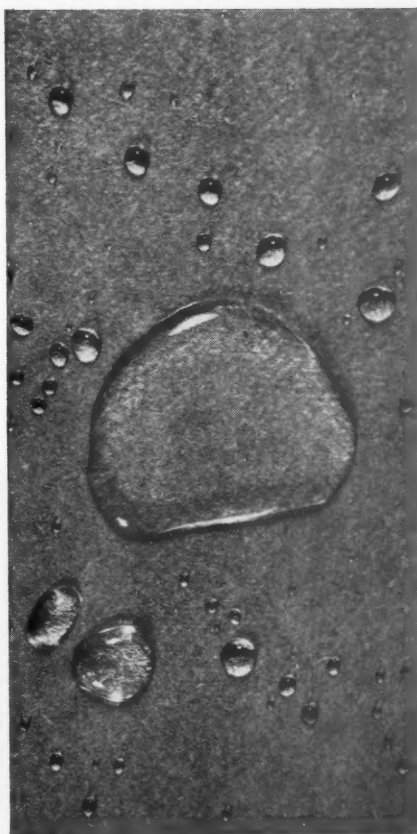


Your guarantee of
consistent quality
and workmanship in
YORKSHIRE IMPERIAL
COPPER TUBES &
FITTINGS

HEAD OFFICE—P.O. BOX 166, LEEDS

Telephone: Leeds 7-2222

NOW A WATER REPELLENT BOARD



It combines :-

- Highest water-repellancy.
- Permanent fire protection ensured by full impregnation with a stable, flame retardant preservative.
- Best quality fibre board with high insulating and acoustic values.

Pyrestos DRIBORD
Flameproofed Fibre Insulation Board

May we send you full details, samples and prices ?

Pyrestos LIMITED

8 Buckingham Palace Gardens, London, S.W.1. Tel: Sloane 0636



'Pyrestos' DRIBORD is unique — the most efficient, truly flameproofed wood fibre insulation board for factories, roofs or decorative ceilings in public buildings, schools, offices. Decay proof. Available throughout the country, in white painted or natural finish, all standard sizes or cut, rebated or bevelled to order.

Complies with the requirements of the Thermal Insulation (Industrial Buildings) Act, 1957, highest Class 1 BS:476 spread of flame rating.

LONDON STOCKS



14 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4
City 4333



Flats at Rowcross Street, Old Kent Road, S.E.
for Camberwell Borough Council
(built in London Mild Stocks)
Architects: Architects' Department, Wates Ltd.

THE BRICK FOR EVERY PURPOSE

Grade	Description	Uses
1. Yellow Facings	Uniform deep yellow colour, regular shape	Facings, when a uniform colour is required, dressings, arches, etc.
2. First Hard Stocks	Varying colour, hard, good shape	Facings
3. Second Hard Stocks	Hard, varying colour, slight irregularity in shape	Facings and foundations
4. Mild Stocks	Fairly hard. Have at least two faces of good colour	Facings for housing schemes, schools and industrial buildings, etc.
5. Single Rough Stocks	Very hard, irregular in shape	Foundations, garden walls, etc.
6. Common Stocks	Soft, of regular shape	As a backing brick or in face work with a rendered finish

ALSO SAND FACED RED AND MULTI FACINGS MADE FROM THE SAME BRICEARTH
IN A VARIETY OF SHADES; HAND AND MACHINE MADE IN 2" AND 2½"

Enquiries should be addressed to

*Cement Marketing Co. Ltd.,
Portland House, Tothill Street,
London, S.W.1.
(Tel.: ABey 3456)
(Works in Kent)

Cremer, Whiting & Co. Ltd.,
Faversham, Kent.
(Tel.: Faversham 2233)

Eastwoods Ltd.,
Eastwood House, 158/160 City Road,
London, E.C.1.
(Tel.: CLerkenwell 2040)
(Works in Essex, Kent & Hampshire)

*The Great Wakering Brick Co. Ltd.,
11 Weston Chambers, Weston Road,
Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
(Tel.: Southend-on-Sea 42222)

*Low Street Brickworks Ltd.,
East Tilbury, Essex.
(Tel.: Tilbury 2897)

Milton Hall (Southend) Brick Co. Ltd.,
16 Warrior Square,
Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
(Tel.: Southend-on-Sea 66293)

Newington Bricks Ltd.,
Newington, Nr. Sittingbourne, Kent.
(Tel.: Newington 338)

*Southend-on-Sea Estates Co. Ltd.,
16 Warrior Square,
Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
(Tel.: Southend-on-Sea 66293)

Wills & Packham Ltd.,
Sittingbourne, Kent.
(Tel.: Sittingbourne 2143)

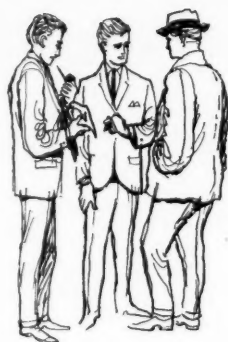
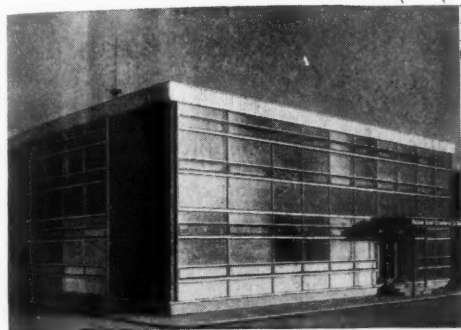
Southend Sand & Gravel & Building
Materials Co. Ltd.,
Hart Road,
Thundersley, Essex.
(Tel.: South Benfleet 2591)

* Producing London Stock Bricks only.

A SIGNIFICANT
ADVANCE
IN NEW BUILDING
TECHNIQUES

The ARCON MULTIFORM is the latest addition to a wide range of simplified methods of construction using standardized components. This type of building, with planning grid of 4' 0" is designed for buildings up to four storeys high and is suitable for flats, schools, office-blocks, hospitals and hotels. Full specification brochure available on request.

ARCON MULTIFORM

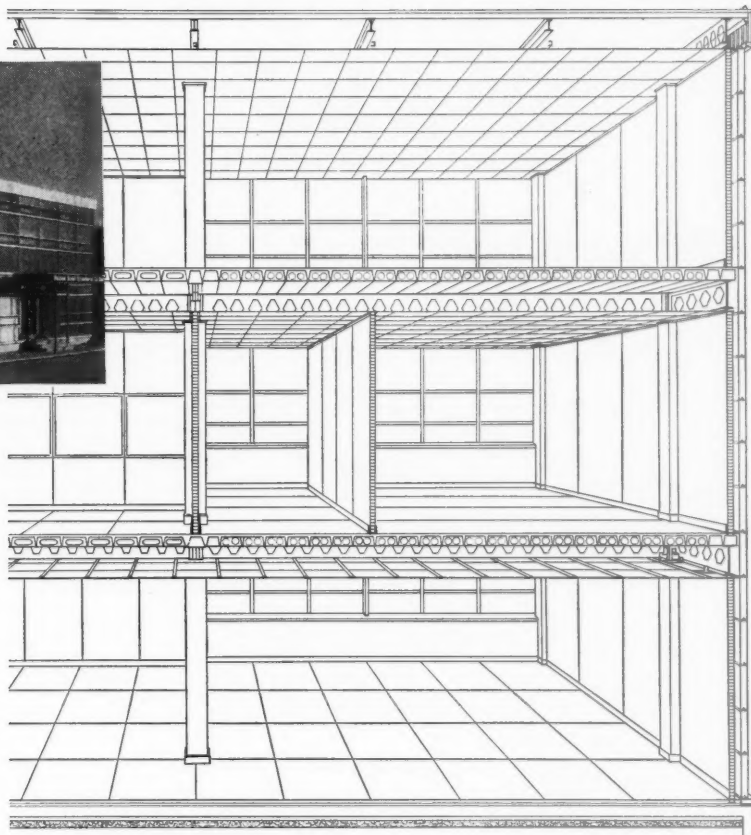


THE OWNER

THE ARCHITECT

THE BUILDER

ALL AGREE . . .



SIMPLIFIES BUILDING

TAYLOR WOODROW (ARCON) LIMITED
41 WELBECK STREET · W1 · TEL: HUN 6666



The sponsor companies forming the Arcon Group are: IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LTD · STEWARTS AND LLOYDS LTD
THE UNITED STEEL COMPANIES LTD · THE CRITTALL MANUFACTURING CO. LTD · TAYLOR WOODROW (ARCON) LTD



WALPAMUR QUALITY PAINTS

do a wonderful job . . .

Beautiful colours . . . perfection of finish . . . for all types of decoration . . . Walpamur Quality Paints do a wonderful job. Constant testing, both laboratory and practical, maintains the superlative quality which has won international acclaim for these famous paints.



The full range of laboratory- and practical-tested Walpamur Quality Paints—the standard by which others are judged—comprises Paints, Enamels and Varnishes for every possible need and includes:—

WALPAMUR WATER PAINT. In a range of 42 intermixable colours. Economical flat finish for walls and ceilings. Exterior Quality available in selected shades.

DURADIO 5-YEAR ENAMEL PAINT. In a range of 46 intermixable colours. High gloss, hard-wearing inside and out. Easily applied. Especially formulated to last five years—and more!

DARWEN SATIN FINISH. In a range of 27 intermixable colours. Satin sheen for any interior surface. Steamproof and washable. Darwen Flat Finish also available.

WALPAMUR EMULSION PAINT. In a range of 29 intermixable colours. Easy-to-apply matt finish for inside and outside use. Quick-drying, odourless and washable.

For further details of these and other Walpamur products write to The Walpamur Company Ltd., Darwen, Lancs.

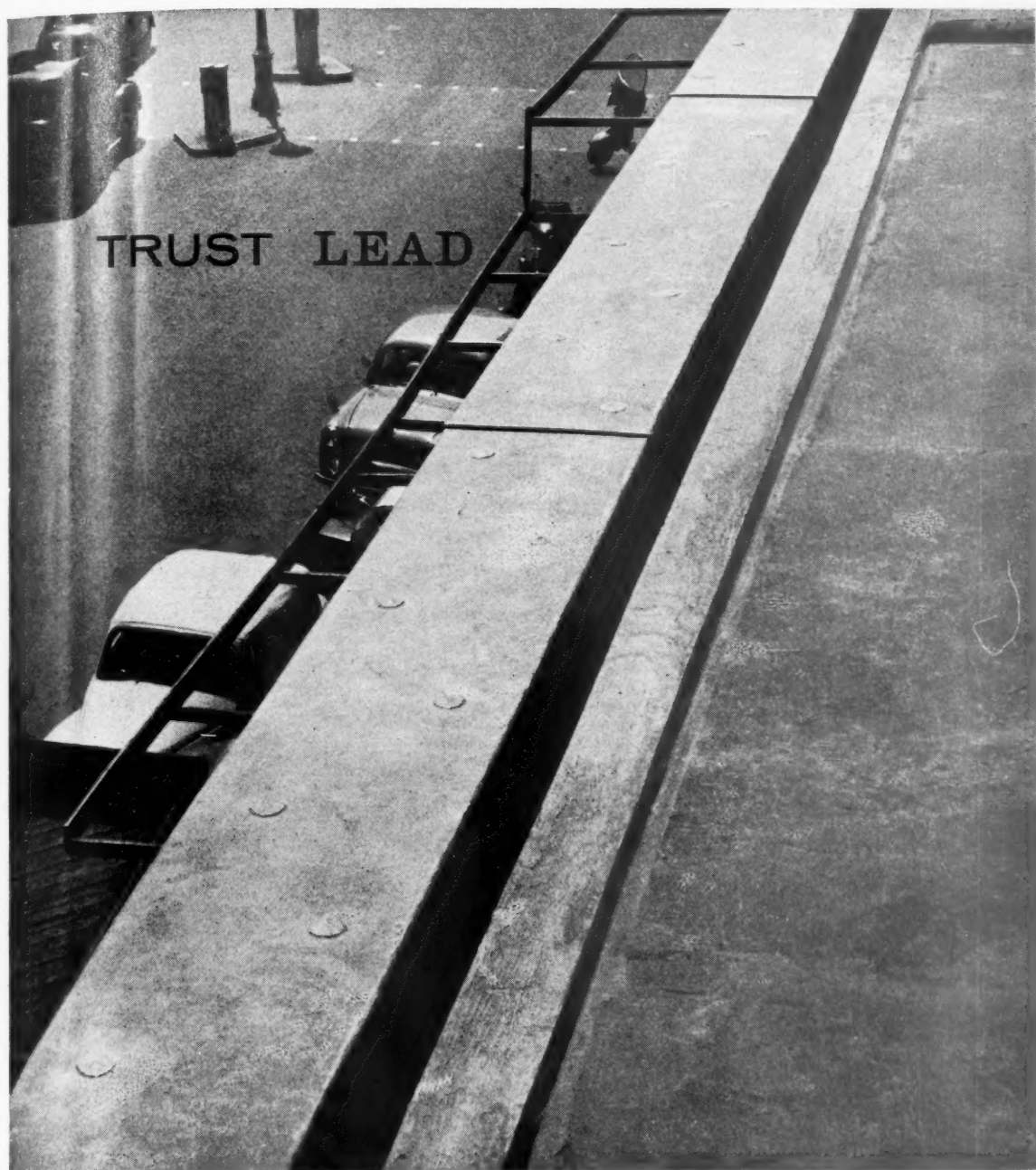
THE WALPAMUR CO LTD • DARWEN & LONDON

Paints, Enamels and Varnishes for every possible need



W1029

For quality in flashings and weatherings . . .



For advice on the use of lead in building work . . .

Most of the many uses are detailed in the Association's publications, and in addition the Bureau's technical officers are always glad to give individual assistance.

h

THE LEAD SHEET AND PIPE TECHNICAL INFORMATION BUREAU

Lead Development Association, 18 Adam Street, London, W.C.2

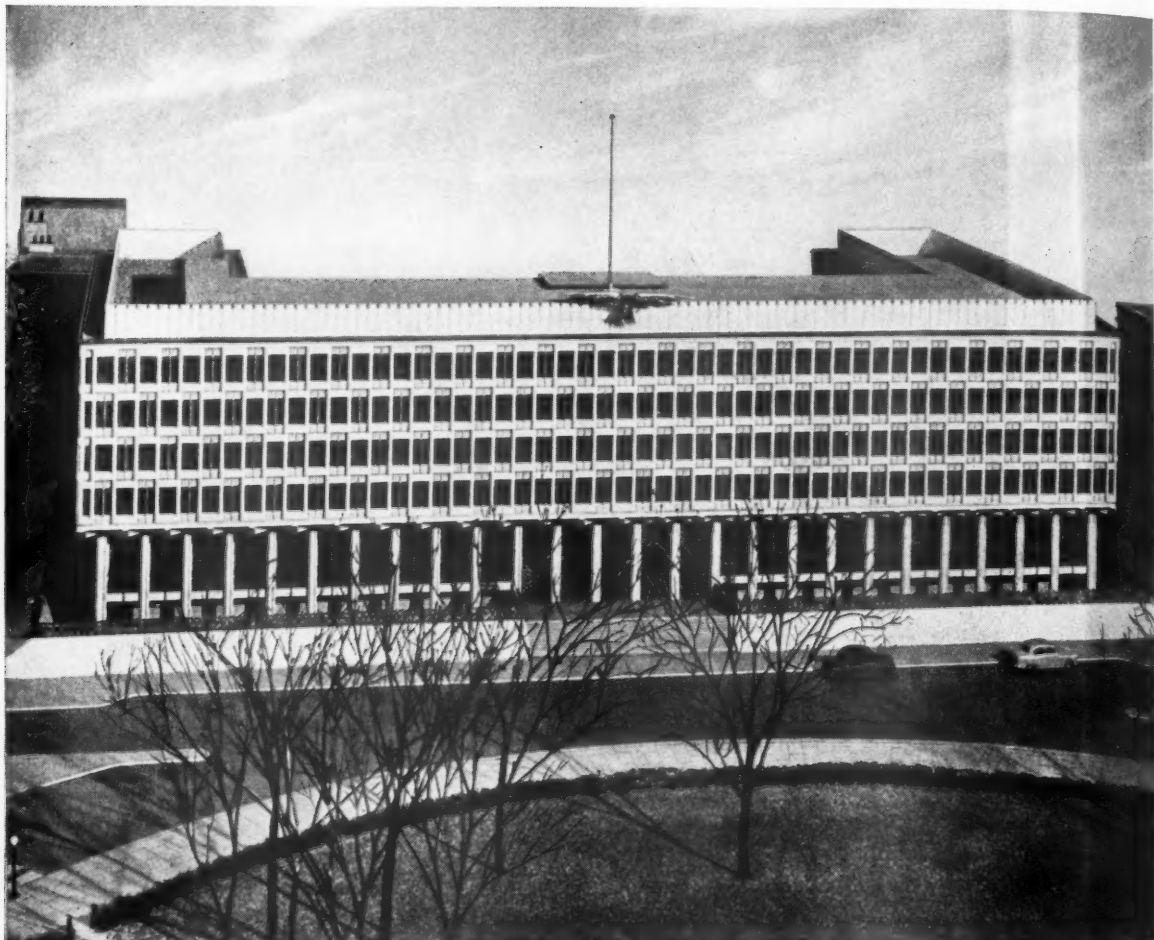
Telegrams: Leadevop, Rand, London. Telephone: WHIttehall 4175

TL2



for the United States

... cementing Anglo-American relations!



Architects: Eero Saarinen & Associates in conjunction with Yorke, Rosenberg & Mardall

THE reinforced concrete foundations and framework of the new United States Embassy in Grosvenor Square make a fine, firm perch for the great American eagle which spreads its wings above the building's gleaming, white façade. Wates not only prepared the site, laid the foundations, and erected the complex framework; their subsidiary, the Modular Concrete Co. Ltd., supplied most of the pre-cast concrete. Wates are proud to have been associated with this fine building.

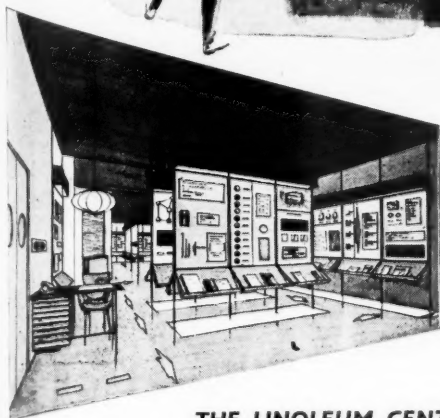
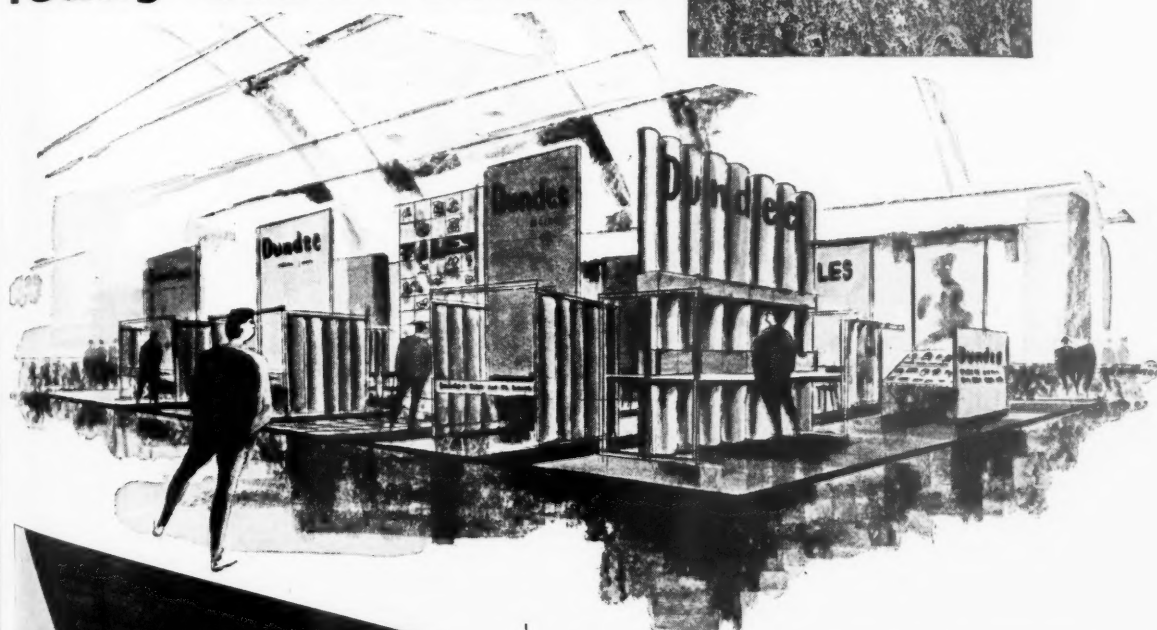


WATES LIMITED, 1260 London Road, Norbury, London, S.W.16 POLlards 5000

NOW FROM

THE DUNDEE LINOLEUM COMPANY LTD.

**A new range of
really useful colours**

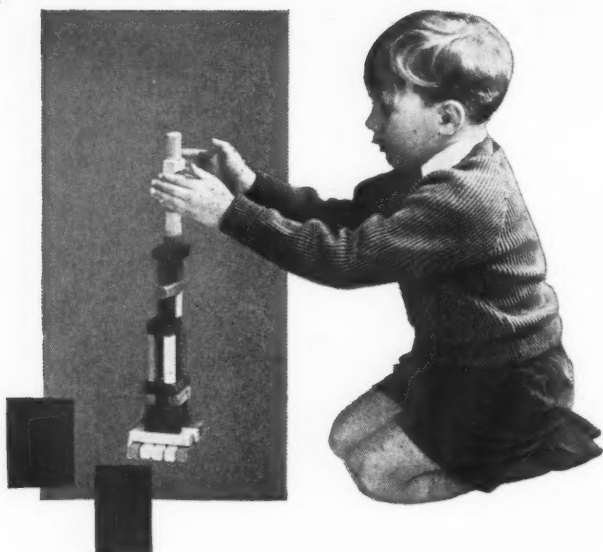


THE LINOLEUM CENTRE

Ideas for the use of linoleum... advice on how to overcome laying problems... general information... a technical advisory service—all these will be found at The Linoleum Centre in Little Britain, E.C.1. The information is presented visually, but difficult or unusual problems can be discussed with the technical staff who are always present. Why not call in on the Centre yourself—you're bound to find it interesting. Additionally, technical representatives are available to discuss any problems either at your own office or on site.

Now The Dundee Linoleum Co. Ltd., are launching a new Contract quality range of heavy duty inlaid linoleum in colours which are specially designed for, and really useful to the architect and interior designer in both modern and traditional decorative schemes. This range was seen for the first time on the Dundee Stand at the International Carpet, Linoleum and Floor Coverings Fair at Earls Court. And who better to choose these colours than a designer who would have to work with them? That is why Dundee commissioned Michael Inchbald, M.S.I.A., F.R.S.A., M.B.A.D.A., the noted Colourist and interior designer, to select colours for their special architects range. He took great care that his selection could be used in conjunction with modern fabrics and paints and especially the B.S.I. 101 range. The Dundee Linoleum Co. Ltd. is a founder member of the Linoleum Manufacturers Association: the quality of their linoleum is guaranteed and is well above the standard demanded by B.S.I. specifications. Write today for full details and samples of the special Dundee Contract Range.

THE DUNDEE LINOLEUM CO. LTD., DUNDEE HOUSE, 39/44 LITTLE BRITAIN, LONDON, E.C.1.



for a far better job...

..... to-day's Architects and Master Builders rely on "MURILITE"—a high-grade pre-mixed lightweight Gypsum Plaster which is one-third the weight of traditional sanded plasters.

"MURILITE" is pre-mixed with Perlite—a lightweight aggregate material honey-combed with air cells, which is one-tenth the weight of sand.

Being pre-mixed at our Works, the strictest conformation to specification is ensured, and all that "MURILITE" requires on site is the addition of water to make it ready for use.

Extremely easy to work, because of its lightness, "MURILITE" makes a major reduction in all-round "dead-load"—a most important point, architecturally, in the planning of multi-storey buildings.

Gypsum-based, "MURILITE" is free from shrinkage cracks and has high properties of fire-resistance. Mixed with an aggregate of consistently high quality—unlike sand—"MURILITE" possesses improved properties of thermal insulation—properties which reduce heat loss through walls and ceilings, minimize condensation and reduce the risk of pattern staining.

The Bonding Coat grade of "MURILITE" incorporates "Vermiculite" as an aggregate, and this grade adheres excellently to concrete.

All "MURILITE" Plasters are free from Lime and can be decorated safely as soon as they are dry.

We should like to tell you more about "MURILITE"—or offer expert advice on any of your plastering problems.



CAFFERATA & CO. LTD.
NEWARK · NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
TEL: NEWARK 2060 TELEGRAMS: 'CAFFERATA' NEWARK

London Sales Office: Ferguson House, Marylebone Road, London N.W.1

Tel: HUNter 4011/8



MAGNET FOR THE OUTSIDE*

means just that...

But means it

An interior paint decorates : provided it is the right colour, has a good finish and doesn't actually fall off the walls that is—more or less—the end of the matter.

An outside paint, on the other hand, must provide protection as well. If it doesn't it won't even decorate for long.

Thus, though all paints can be used indoors, only some can be used outside.

How to tell which is which? Good outside paints contain white lead. Most good primers and undercoats do, *but the painting system which has a white-lead-based, high-gloss finishing coat as well is MAGNET.*

Magnet finishing paint is scientifically formulated to resist the weather. The medium is an alkyd-resin varnish which, besides giving the paint a brilliant and lasting gloss—and a drying time of 3 to 4 hours—makes it largely self-levelling and thus free from brush marks. The pigments on which its remarkable performance depends are titanium dioxide and, of course, white lead. The titanium dioxide gives Magnet its high obliterating power and resistance to chalking : the white lead, its durability, resistance to penetration by water, and the elasticity which prevents it from cracking and flaking.

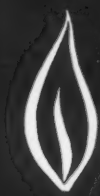
Magnet wears evenly: there is seldom any burning off before repainting next time.

*where paint must do more than decorate



ASSOCIATED LEAD MANUFACTURERS LIMITED

CLEMENTS HOUSE, 14 GRESHAM ST., LONDON, E.C.2 · CRESCENT HOUSE, NEWCASTLE, LEAD WORKS LANE, CHESTER



self-extinguishing

HETRON* RESINS

Hetron Resins, polyesters based on Het* Acid, are rapidly being acclaimed as new and versatile fabricating materials. As well as offering all the advantages of normal low-temperature-setting polyesters, Hetron Resins do not support combustion. When the source of heat is removed, flames die immediately. *Fire cannot spread.*

In addition, Hetron Resins offer fabricators:

- High strength with light weight
- Non-deterioration of fire-retarding properties in all climates
- Resistance to corrosion and chemical attack
- Resistance to temperatures up to 150°C.

Please write to us for full details of the many applications of Hetron Resins

ALBRIGHT & WILSON (Mfg) LTD.

Section HR2, Organic Chemical Dept.,
1 Knightsbridge Green, London, S.W.1. Tel: KENSington 3422

* Registered Trade Mark

IN BUILDING

Glass fibre polyester laminates have long been chosen for roof lighting and translucent decorative panels because of superior strength, low maintenance costs and good diffused light. Now a polyester based on Het Acid offers architects and builders the great additional advantage of being self-extinguishing. And tests have proved it! A roof 100 ft by 20 ft, made of such resin, was subjected at one end to three 15 ft petrol flames. Results showed negligible damage to steel roof supports, very low spread of flame and lower temperatures within the building to make fire-fighting easier.



One of several barrack blocks at Aden

Photograph reproduced by kind permission of the Air Ministry and War Office

SIMMS
SONS & COOKE LTD

multi-storey construction in timber

Further particulars from:

W. J. Simms Sons & Cooke Ltd *Building and Civil Engineering Contractors*

Head Office: Haydn Road, Sherwood, Nottingham • Nottingham 66264 (10 lines)

Sales Office: British Simms Buildings Ltd, 12 York Buildings, Adelphi, London, WC2 • Trafalgar 3383

BRANCHES: LONDON • BIRMINGHAM • MANCHESTER • LEEDS • ADEN • TORONTO

*The oil burning
Crane petite—
the small boiler
with the big
appeal*

All the hot water the family needs all the year round—a warm airing cupboard and a towel airer—AND it looks after itself.

LABOUR SAVING No dust, dirt or stoking—no fumes, smell or noise.

PERFORMANCE Constant hot water for sink, bath, basin and towel airer in the small house or bungalow with 30/35 gallon hot water storage (with 30 gallon storage it heats two radiators and a towel airer).

CONTROL For hot water at just the temperature you want, simply set the thermostat and leave it.

INSTALLATION Straightforward and inexpensive—no electrical connections. Oil storage tank for as little as £5.

APPEARANCE Styled to sparkle your customer's interest—neat and trim—gleaming and clean.

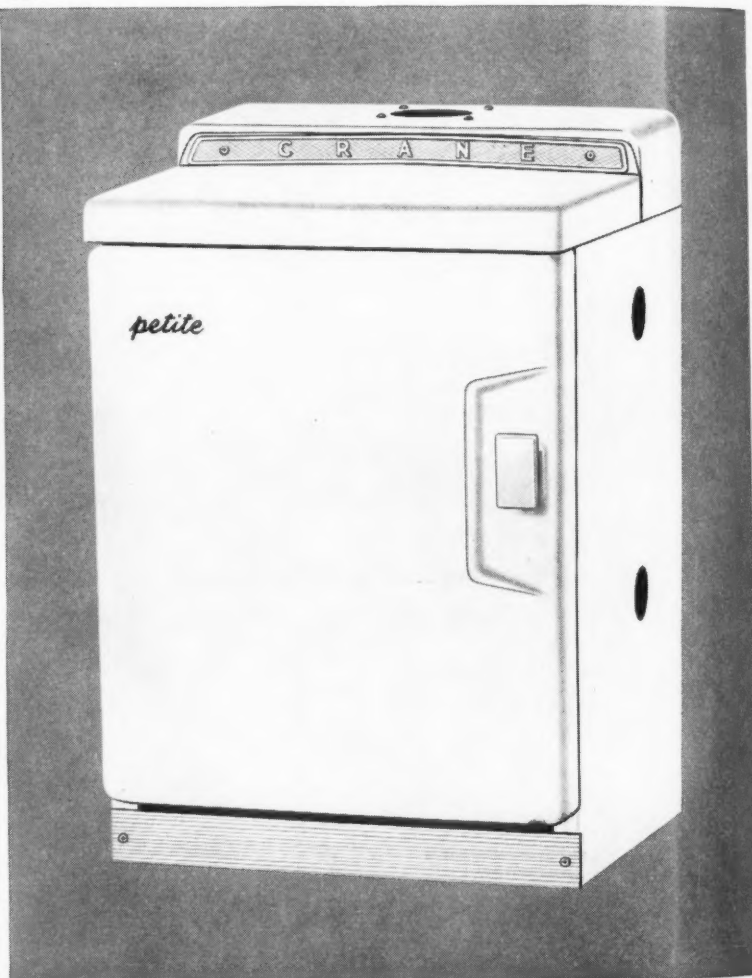
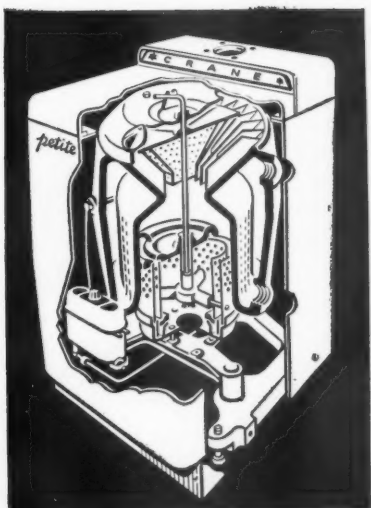
PRICE £45 (Bower-barffed waterways £3.1.6 extra. Glass-lined £3.5.0)

Please write for full information to Crane Ltd., 15/16 Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

Works: Halifax and Ipswich.

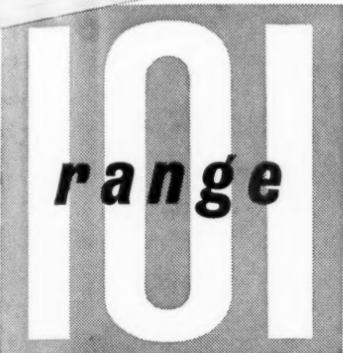
Branches: Birmingham, Brentford, Bristol, Glasgow, Leeds, London & Manchester.

G21



the CRANE petite

for every lighting requirement



range fluorescent lighting fittings

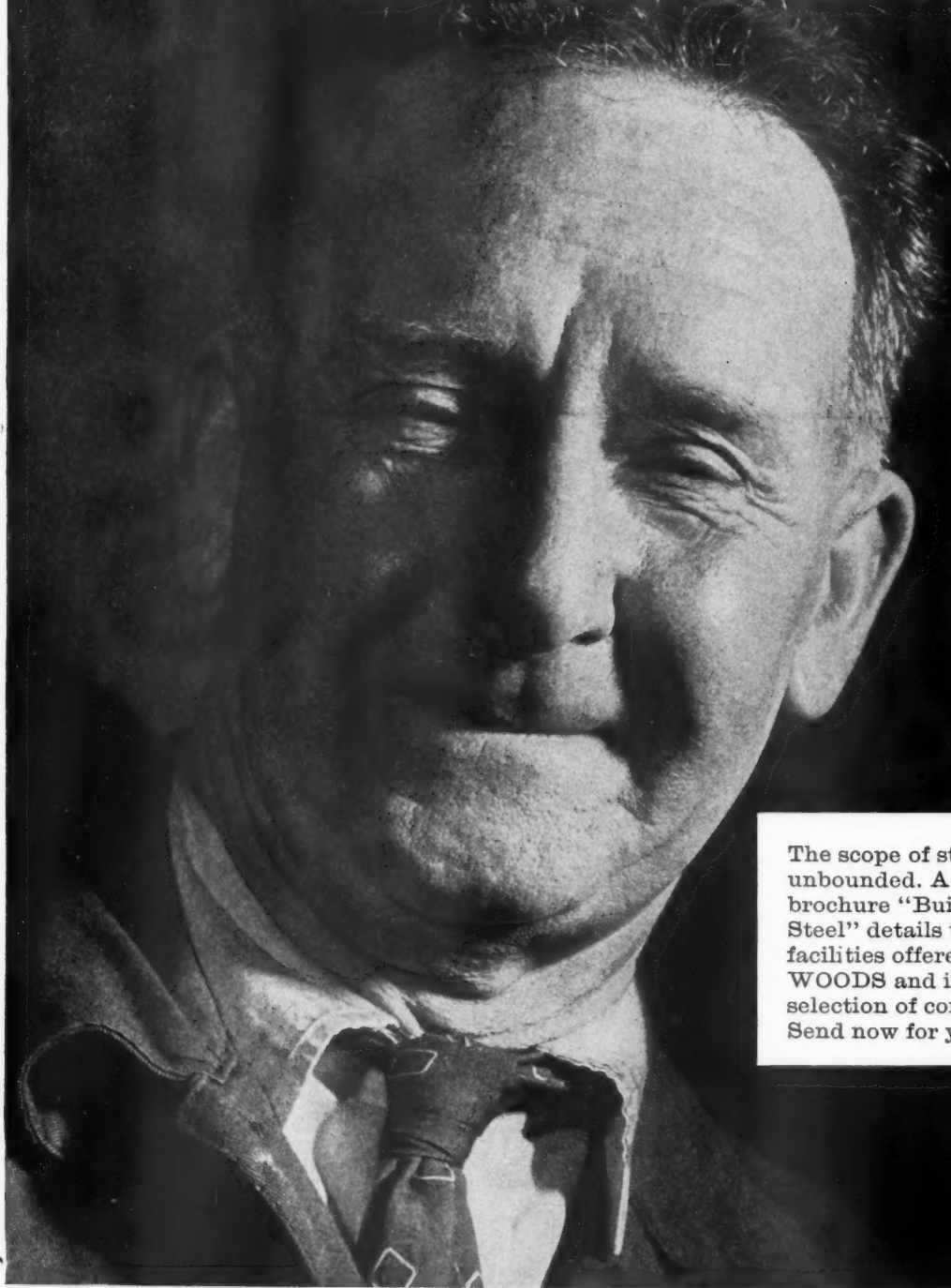
The G.E.C. 101 range of fluorescent fittings offers a wide choice of designs for every lighting requirement. Employing the G.E.C. basic channel with its advantages of versatility and economy in installation and maintenance, they are used with $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 ft. single or twin Osram guaranteed tubes.



G.E.C.
LIGHTING DIVISION

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. LTD., MAGNET HOUSE, KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.2

BUILDING



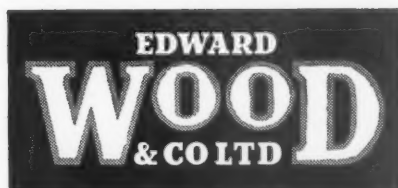
The scope of steelwork is unbounded. A new brochure "Building in Steel" details the facilities offered by WOODS and illustrates a selection of contracts. Send now for your copy.

in Steel

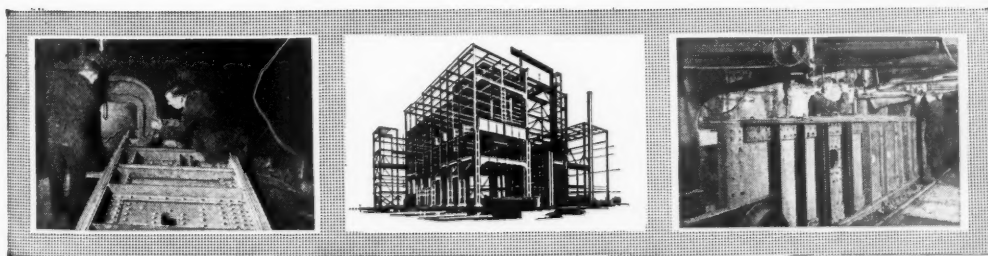
—the people who count

Jim Edwards' smile is worth ten million! Just about that many rivets have been hammered home by him in forty fast-working years at Woods.

A squad leader, Jim inserts hundreds of rivets a day with the pom-pom or hydraulic machine. He's a very useful member of the Works Committee too. We value this cheerful, energetic craftsman and all those like him at Woods. Continuity in service and craftsmanship have made and maintained our high reputation for steel construction.



CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERS



Registered Office and Works:

OCEAN IRONWORKS • TRAFFORD PARK • MANCHESTER 17

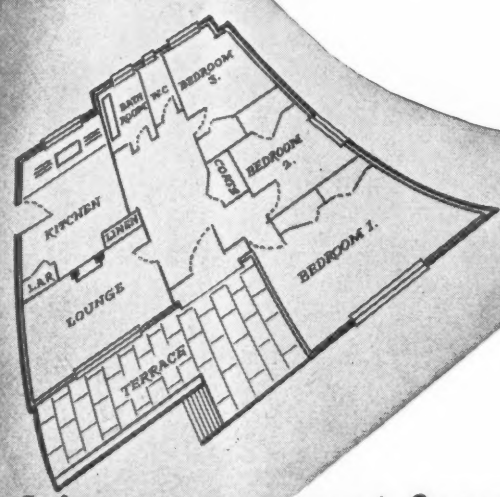
Tel: Trafford Park 2341 (10 lines) London Office: 78 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1. Tel: Abbey 1948/9

dm WD105

By Appointment
 Majesty the
 Queen
 Manufacturing
 Refrigerating
 Pressed Steel
 Limited, Cow

EASTWOODS

BUILDING MATERIALS



everything you want from:

DAMP COURSE
to CHIMNEY POTS

EASTWOODS SALES LIMITED

Head Office: 158-160 City Road, London, E.C.1 Telephone: CLErkenwell 2040 (30 lines)

Depots at: CAMBRIDGE, 117 East Road, Tel.: Cambridge 55514/52087; COVENTRY, Sandy Lane, Tel.: Coventry 28701/2/3; DONCASTER, Crompton Road, Tel.: Doncaster 61442/49256; EASTLEIGH, Allbrook, Eastleigh, Hants. Tel.: Eastleigh 2621/2; GILLINGHAM, Trafalgar Street, Tel.: Gillingham 51088/9; GREENWICH, Norman Road, S.E.10, Tel.: Greenwich 1172/3; HILLINGDON, Uxbridge Road, Tel.: Uxbridge 37391/2/3; IPSWICH, Cumberland Street, Tel.: Ipswich 53794/5; ISLEWORTH, 11 The Square, Tel.: Isleworth 2271/2; KINGSLAND, 4 Orsman Road, N.1, Tel.: SHoreditch 4133/4; KING'S LYNN, South Everard Street, Tel.: King's Lynn 3718; LEEDS, 7, 320 Meanwood Road, Tel.: Leeds 43401/2; LETCHWORTH, Birds Hill, Tel.: Letchworth 1700; MORTLAKE, High Street, S.W.14, Tel.: PROspect 7231/2/3; NORWICH, Rosary Road, (NOR 22S) Tel.: Norwich 21498; SOUTHEND ON SEA, Fairfax Drive, Southend, Essex, Tel.: Southend 48171/2; SUDBURY (Suffolk), North Street, Tel.: Sudbury 2895/6; WEMBLEY, 113A Wembley Park Drive, Tel.: WEMbley 5404/5; WEYBRIDGE, Bridge Wharf, Tel. Weybridge 3961

Ca

 In the
 rapid
 will
 of se
 in the
 cond

 Pr
 for m
 food

 Pr
 tion

 Fo
 bloc
 Pres
 direc

 NAME
 ADD

 RIBA JO



By Appointment to Her
Majesty the Queen
Manufacturers of
Refrigerating Machinery
Pressed Steel Company
Limited, Cowley, Oxford



By Appointment to Her
Majesty the Queen Mother
Manufacturers of
Refrigerating Machinery
Pressed Steel Company
Limited, Cowley, Oxford

WHY

can Shell be sure of fresh food?

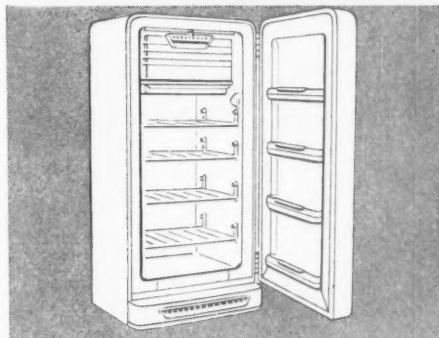
In the vast new 26-storey Shell Headquarters which is rapidly going up on London's South Bank, some 5000 staff will have to be catered for. Prestcold have supplied a range of service cabinets and refrigeration equipment. So all food in the restaurants and canteens will be served in the freshest condition.

Prestcold make many kinds of refrigeration equipment for restaurants, canteens, schools, and similar places where food has to be stored and served in fresh condition.

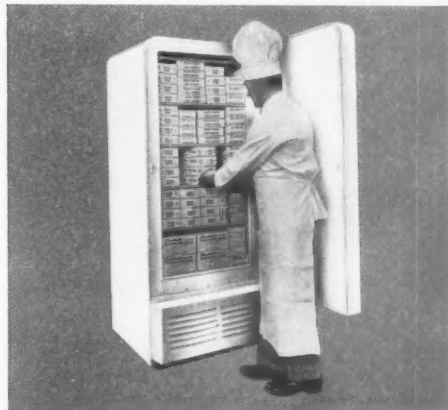
Prestcold make the largest range of commercial refrigeration equipment in the country.

For full details of Prestcold equipment for schools, office blocks, and similar buildings, get in touch with your local Prestcold Representative, or fill in and send off the coupon direct to Prestcold.

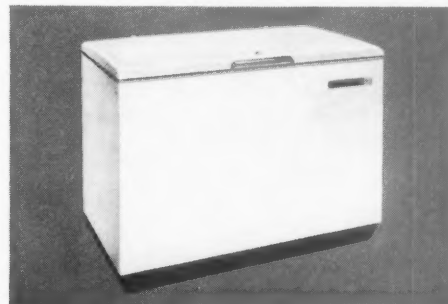
**Prestcold have lots of fresh ideas
for large-scale catering**



The SC 141 Service Cabinet, for instance. A 14 cu. ft. refrigerator with nearly 19 sq. ft. of shelf area—yet it takes up only 2½ sq. ft. of floor space. It has a chill tray for meat and fish, a 35 lb. frozen food locker, and two 30-cube ice trays. As a milk store it will hold 178½ pints of bottled milk. Overall size: 65½ in. high; 30½ in. wide; 30½ in. deep.



VF 151 Caterer. A vertical frozen food store; no fumbling for food—everything can be whipped out in a moment. It holds over 500 lb. of frozen food—yet only takes up 31 in. x 35 in. of valuable floor space.



FF 132 Food Freezer. A compact, economical quickfreeze and store that holds over 400 lb. of frozen food, 13 cu. ft. capacity. The famous Prestcold rotary compressor provides the power; it is guaranteed for five years.



To Commercial Sales Dept, Prestcold Division,
Pressed Steel Company Ltd, Swansea, Glamorgan

*Please send me full details of Prestcold equipment
for the catering business.*

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

J.I.

Road,
1088/9,
Trowell
Street,
S.W.14,
8171/2,
page 2963

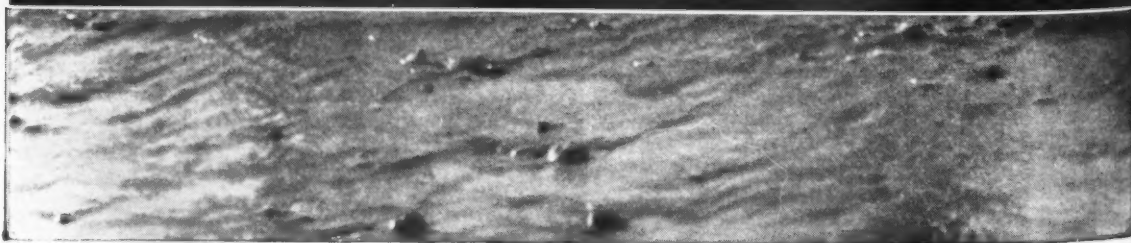
4 1961



WILLIAMS & WILLIAMS

aluminium windows laugh at corrosion

In any building exposed to corrosive atmospheres, natural or industrial, Williams & Williams Aluminium Windows recoup their original cost quickly and pay for themselves many times during a long, trouble-free life.



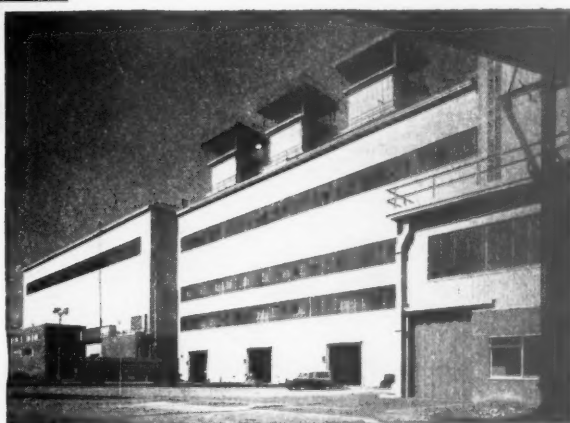
Williams & Williams Aluminium products have played an important part in the massive development programme carried out by the Steel Company of Wales since the war. The first part of this scheme, costing £73,000,000, included the building of the great new Abbey Works adjoining Port Talbot. For this vast new plant, Williams & Williams Aluminium Windows and Aluminex Patent Glazing were chosen to combat the corrosive atmosphere of a coastal and industrial site. Quick to install—a very important point where building and production schedules must be closely co-ordinated—and requiring the minimum of attention, these products have already given years of service—and their useful life has only just begun. Now, once again, Williams & Williams Aluminium Windows and Aluminex Glazing have been specified for the next stage in development at present under construction.

WILLIAMS & WILLIAMS at The Steel Company of Wales



Abbey Works houses every process in the manufacture of sheet steel from the Ingot Stripping Bay to Dispatch. Williams and Williams Aluminex Patent Sidewall Glazing was used throughout this building. Much of it has now been installed for many years—and shows no sign of deterioration.

Williams & Williams vertical centre pivoted aluminium windows were installed in the Converter Bay on the west side of Abbey Works in 1958. Requiring no painting and no cleaning, they are giving reliable, trouble-free service with great savings in maintenance costs.



Development continues at Abbey Works. This new extension to the cold mill and dispatch building is going up fast—and Aluminex, chosen again for this part of the programme, will keep pace. In the roof, Williams and Williams Aluminium continuous opening lights operated by hydraulic gear are now being installed.

Consulting Architects: Sir Percy Thomas & Son, Cardiff
Engineers: W. S. Atkins & Partners

WILLIAMS & WILLIAMS *forward looking building products*

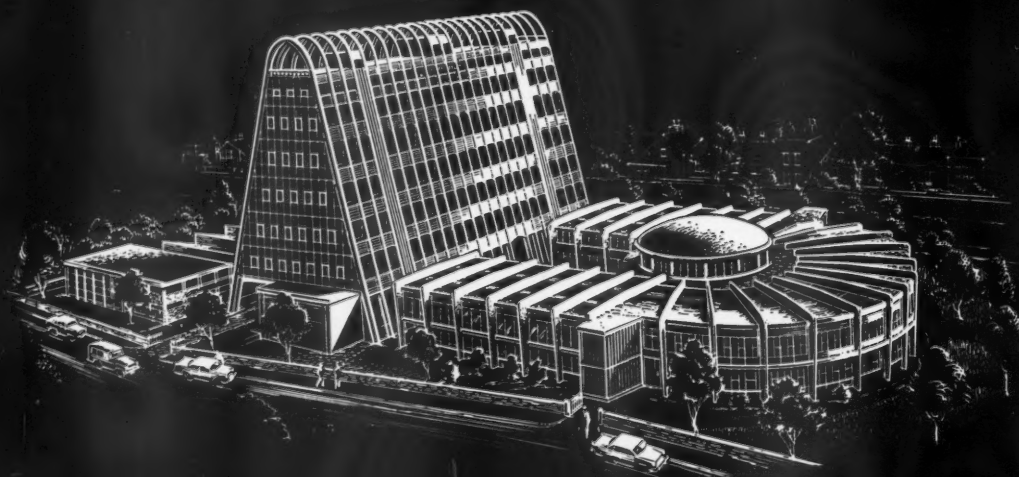
Williams & Williams make RELIANCE steel windows of every description, ALOMEGA and other aluminium windows, PATENT movable steel partitioning, ALUMINEX patent glazing, WALLSPAN curtain walling and many other products, of which can be seen at our permanent exhibition at 36, High Holborn, W.C.1.

WILLIAMS & WILLIAMS, RELIANCE WORKS, CHESTER · WILLIAMS HOUSE, 37-39 HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.1

GERRARDS

of Swinton

EXPERIENCE COUNTS



*Domestic & Trades College, Fallowfield, Manchester.
Architect: Leonard C. Howitt, Dip.T.P., D.P.A., F.R.I.B.A., M.I.P.I. (City Architect).
Consulting Civil Engineers: L. G. Mouchel & Partners.*

J. GERRARD & SONS LTD.
SWINTON, MANCHESTER
AND AT LONDON & IPSWICH

Building & Civil Engineering Contractors

4th CR 112

New Diplomat boilers* make life happier



for
him...



THE DISTRIBUTOR. Here's a fully automatic boiler the distributor can sell with absolute confidence.

Elegant, clean-line appearance. Packaged unit makes for easy handling. Exclusive "glass" coated flue-way protects against corrosion and reduces maintenance. Certain to out-sell any other comparable boiler. And very competitively priced.

for
him...



THE INSTALLER. With these new gas-fired boilers on the market, no installer need ever go grey before his time.

A new Diplomat is easy as ABC to install. Quick. Simple. Precise. The casing is rigid and fits flush at first go. The door has lift-off hinges and magnetic catches which take all the snags out of hanging and lining-up.

for
her



THE CUSTOMER. A new Diplomat's biggest feature for the customer is the five-way selector switch.

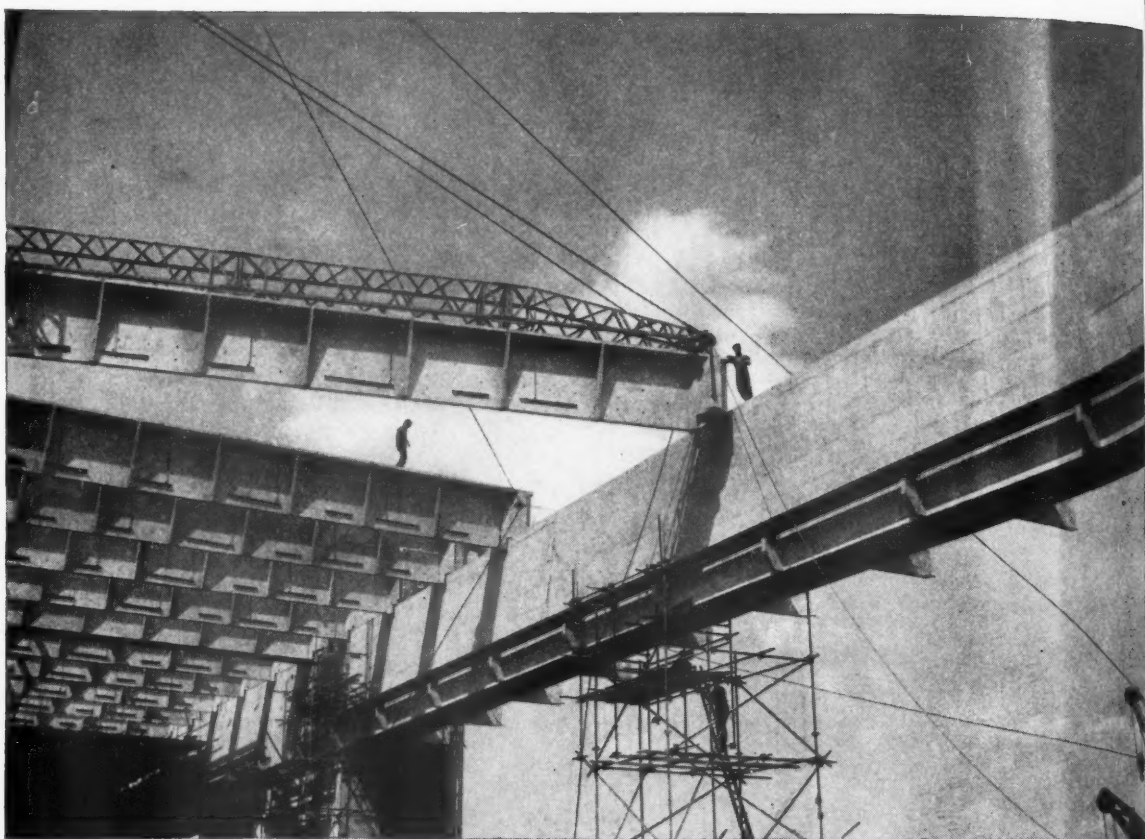
It provides heating and hot water automatically at times they're wanted, without the customer having to lift a finger. Installation time is reduced because all electrical connections are made by plug and socket. And wrong connections cannot be made.

**Model illustrated is the Diplomat 44 small-bore unit, typical of this new range of boilers.*

Potterton Boilers at the heart of efficient central heating—gas or oil

THOMAS POTTERTON LIMITED, 20-30 BUCKHOLD ROAD, LONDON SW18. A MEMBER OF THE DE LA RUE GROUP





GIANT IN EMBRYO An 110 ft. span adds its vast strength to a growing hangar block.

CUBITTS COMPLETE ENGINEERING BASE FOR

BEA

...ahead of schedule

Three months ahead of schedule, Cubitts handed over two giant hangar blocks, workshops and offices to British European Airways. These buildings make up a £7,000,000 engineering base at London Airport to cope with BEA's ever-increasing flow of air traffic.

In this project Cubitts used the latest techniques of mechanisation and precision planning. Thousands of concrete components were factory precast by Concrete Development Co. Ltd. for accurate and rapid erection at London Airport.

Each of the giant hangars has five bays 180 ft. long, arranged to give a clear floor area of 900 ft. by 135 ft. Support columns for end and rear walls were of precast concrete—the rear wall columns being 65 ft. long and weighing 18 tons.

For future use, the 20 ft. module of the rear columns was broken at the centre of the bay to allow for a 40 ft. opening to accommodate even longer aircraft.

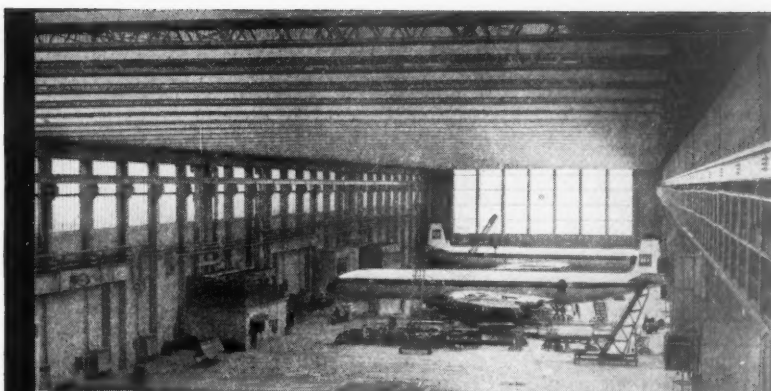
This new BEA engineering base is one of the greatest construction projects completed in Britain since the war. It is yet another example of how Cubitts' go-ahead approach is helping industry.

RECORD IN ROOF CONSTRUCTION

In the new BEA hangars, Cubitts used the greatest amount of tubular steel ever employed for roof construction in Britain.

THE WHOLE PROJECT AT COMPLETION

This aerial view shows the great length of the four maintenance hangars each consisting of ten bays for servicing and repairs. The new administrative block at the southern end of the hangar tarmac is completely soundproofed and air-conditioned.



Mr. J. M. Harris, Managing Director of Holland & Hannen and Cubitts (Great Britain) Ltd., says: "Willing co-operation at all times between BEA, Consulting Engineers and Cubitts, particularly in the initial stages, was the key to the success of this project. It facilitated realistic pre-planning, and this ensured economical yet speedy construction. BEA's completion requirements were satisfied with the reliability so essential for this project and for industrial development generally."



Mr. Anthony Milward, Chief Executive of BEA says: "As a vital requirement of BEA's expansion programme, it was essential to complete the Engineering Base on scheduled dates. Co-operation between ourselves, our consultants and Cubitts solved the enormous planning and co-ordination problems. This great structural project demanded the most up-to-date construction skills, yet the job was completed ahead of schedule and within the budget estimates".

CONSULTING ENGINEERS:
Scott & Wilson, Kirkpatrick & Partners
ARCHITECTS:
Murray, Ward & Partners
QUANTITY SURVEYOR:
Philip Evans, F.R.I.C.S.
ELECTRICAL:
Barlow Leslie & Coombes
MECHANICAL:
J. Roger Preston & Partners

CUBITTS

HOLLAND & HANNEN AND CUBITTS LTD.,
1 QUEEN ANNE'S GATE, LONDON, S.W.1.
London · Edinburgh · Glasgow · Newcastle · Liverpool · Bristol · Toronto
Montreal · Vancouver · Wellington N.Z. · Port of Spain, Trinidad · Beirut



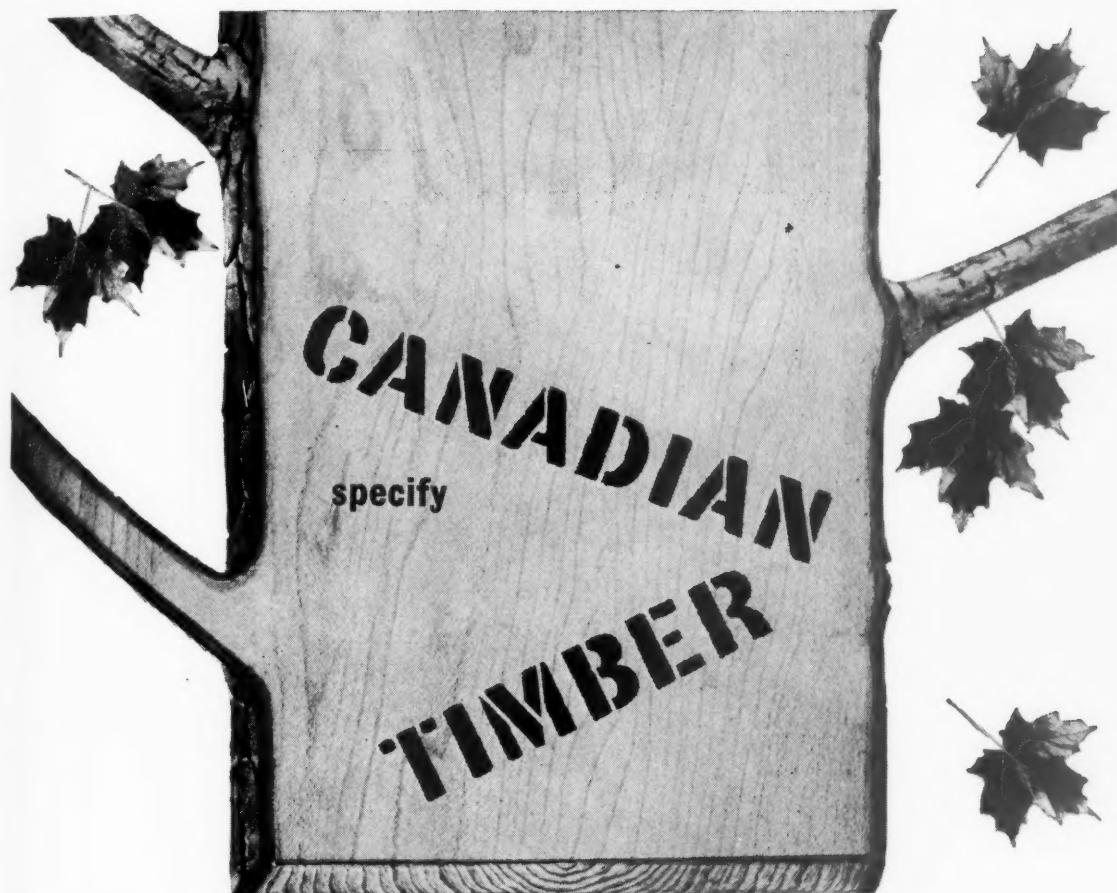
EASIER HANDLING — IN HIDUMINIUM

Rainwater goods in Hiduminium are as strong as iron but only one third the weight and so are easy to handle and fit; they do not rust nor stain surrounding surfaces and will not crack even in the coldest weather; they need no painting since they are highly resistant to corrosion.

Send for our fully illustrated catalogue and price list.

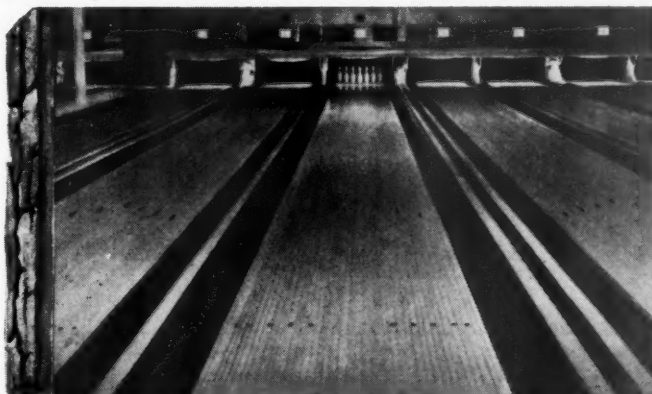
Specify Hiduminium
rainwater goods

MANUFACTURED BY HIGH DUTY ALLOYS LTD • SLOUGH • BUCKS • TELEPHONE: SLOUGH 24431



Hard Maple

Canada supplies the world with one of the best quality hardwoods. With its characteristics of strength, resilience, resonance and beauty, hard maple is a superlative material for furniture-making, flooring, panelling and piano-making. Canadian maple works easily, turns well, takes a high polish and guarantees a smooth-wearing surface. As with Canada's other fine hardwoods, it is available without import licence. *For further information, please contact the Commercial Secretary (Timber), Canada House, Trafalgar Sq, London SW1*



Polished performance:
bowling alleys
in Canadian Hard
Maple timber

OUR NEW HEADQUARTERS



MATTHEW HALL

& CO. LTD.

AIR CONDITIONING • HEATING • ELECTRICAL
SANITARY • SPRINKLER & FIRE PROTECTION
ENGINEERS

EST 1848



MATTHEW HALL

MATTHEW HALL HOUSE, 101-108 TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, W.1
MUSEUM 3676

Glasgow
Cape Town

Manchester
Welkom

Bristol
Bulawayo

Johannesburg
Salisbury (Central Africa)

Germiston
West Indies

COLT *Canadian Cedar Wood* SHINGLES



Colt supplied and fixed the shingles for these attractive houses for the Guildford Corporation at Merrow.

ADDING SHINGLES to new style walls is an old well-tried method of providing a distinctive elevation. Colt Canadian Cedar Wood Shingles weather to a pleasant silver grey. Nailed to battens on brick, breeze or timber studding, the construction is both economical and completely weatherproof.

The high thermal insulation of Western Red Cedar makes Shingles a valuable addition to the range of modern cladding materials available to the Architect. Fixing is extremely simple but, for those who prefer it, Colt can offer an efficient fixing service.



Send for full details to Dept:— 135

W. H. COLT (LONDON) LTD., SURBITON, SURREY

Telephone: ELMbridge 6511 (10 lines)

G.163



Fixing can also be undertaken if required.

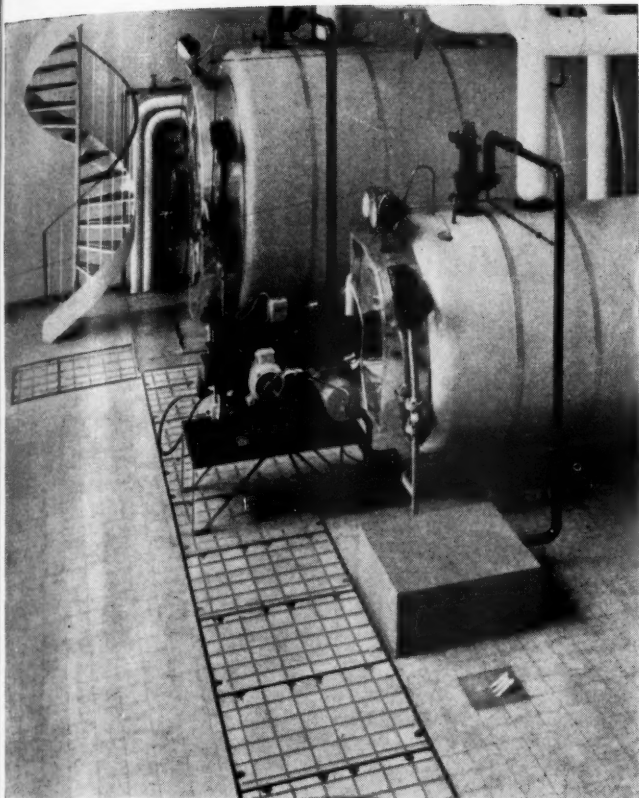


Whose glass do millions look through?

John and Robert Stonehouse have their eyes fixed on a magnifying glass—just the thing for their stamp collection . . . and just one of the millions of pieces of optical glass made in the Chance/Pilkington Optical Works at St. Asaph in North Wales. That's where the glass is made for your spectacle lenses, and for specialised lenses of all kinds . . . snapshot cameras and television cameras . . . microscopes and binoculars . . . glass for all these and many other purposes goes from St. Asaph all round the world. As it does for another specialist use—to make windows through which nuclear scientists can watch their experiments safely protected against radiation. So St. Asaph typifies the whole Pilkington Group—supplying today's needs and serving tomorrow's developments in a way which demands a big company, in every sense.

Pilkingtons the greatest name in the world of glass

THE PILKINGTON GROUP
manufacturing Pilkington Glass, Chance Glass, Chance/Pilkington Optical Glass and Fibreglass. Factories in Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Argentina and Brazil.



ELKINGTON GATIC DUCT COVERS AND FRAMES

● EFFICIENT · UNOBTRUSIVE · HYGIENIC
NON-ROCKING · AIR AND WATERTIGHT

ELKINGTON GATIC Duct Covers, Gratings and Frames in their standard, multiple and 'specials' forms are unlimited in their application. Designed to withstand any specified weight for heavy or light vehicular or foot traffic, ELKINGTON GATIC Covers are persistently specified for Roadways, Pavements, Yards, Docks, Power Stations, Gas and Water Services and give years of trouble-free undistorted service. Supplied to any length or span as shown in catalogue which is gladly supplied free on request to Dept. R.

THE ELKINGTON GATIC 'COMMENTARY'

PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY

contains technical information complementary to the Elkington Gatic Catalogue and is distributed free. If you do not receive a copy, one will gladly be sent you regularly, or to any friend who would like to receive copies on receipt of names and addresses.

DOVER ENGINEERING WORKS LTD

TALBOT HOUSE · ARUNDEL ST · LONDON · WC2

Telephone COV. 0834





.. new and
wider scope
for the
designer...

FINELINE

(British Patent No. 815075 Pending)



Wherever veneers are used the revolutionary 'Fineline' veneer presents perfection and greater opportunities to create furniture or panelling of matchless beauty.

JOHN WRIGHT & SONS (VENEERS) LTD

AVON WHARF LONGFELLOW ROAD MILE END ROAD LONDON E3

Tel: Advance 4444 (10 lines) Grams: 'Mottled Bochurch London'



THIS IS THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT



Jack's house is insulated with Fibreglass.

Fibreglass in the attic and between cavity walls stops heat escaping and keeps it inside where it belongs. The cost is small—practically speaking negligible—in comparison with the cost of a house. But the difference it makes is far from negligible. It is one of the simplest and most certain contributions an architect can make to his clients' comfort. Not only in winter but in summer. Insulation works both ways, keeping heat out as well as in. In fact it is now recognised that insulation is not a luxury but a necessity. We feel sure

that you will agree that it should be standard practice and we hope that you agree that it should be Fibreglass. If you don't, perhaps you will drop us a line and allow one of our technical people to put the facts before you.

for comfort's sake insulate with

FIBREGLASS

FIBREGLASS LIMITED • ST. HELENS • LANCASHIRE • TELEPHONE ST. HELENS 4022



Staff Houses for the University of Nottingham **WHEATLY triton Medium Brindled Pantiles**

Architects: Louis de Soissons, Peacock, Hodges and Robertson

Contractors: Thomas Bow, Nottingham

Roofing Contractors: Midland Plastering Co. Ltd., Nottingham



WHEATLY



triton

Specimens of Wheatly 'triton' floor quarries and air bricks may be seen at the Building Centres in London, Manchester and Glasgow. Other products include single lap roofing tiles, ridge tiles (blue and red) and briquette fireplaces.

All Wheatly 'triton' Quarries are produced to British Standard 1286:1945 (Type 'A') and we recommend that they be fixed to Code of Practice 202:1959.

W H E A T L Y & C O M P A N Y L I M I T E D

SPRINGFIELD TILERIES, TRENT VALE, STOKE-ON-TRENT

Tel: NEWCASTLE (STAFFS) 66251/66252

Grams: WHEATLY TRENTVALE

WH109

Underground story...

of Waterproofed Ready-Mixed Concrete

When, in 1958, the beer cellar of the 'Harp' public house at Parson's Mead, Croydon, was excavated for rebuilding, water was found to be present at a depth of only 3ft. 6ins. below the level of the upper surface of the old floor. To combat these inherently damp conditions 'Pudlo' CEMENT WATERPROOFING POWDER was specified for the READY-MIXED CONCRETE used in the new floor.

'Pudlo Waterproofer' was also used in the internal rendering of the outer walls and, to ensure complete protection from damp penetration, a 'Pudloed' cove was formed at the junction of the wall and floor.

TECHNICALITIES:

Floor

Area: approximately 1,250 square feet.

Composition: Waterproof Ready-Mixed concrete to 8" thick, with granolithic surface.

Mix: 4:2:1 reinforced with No. 8 B.R.C. fabric and waterproofed with 16 lbs. 'Pudlo' cement waterproofer per cubic yard of 'SURECRETE' Ready-Mixed Concrete.

Walls

Hard semi-engineering brick, to a thickness of 13½ inches.

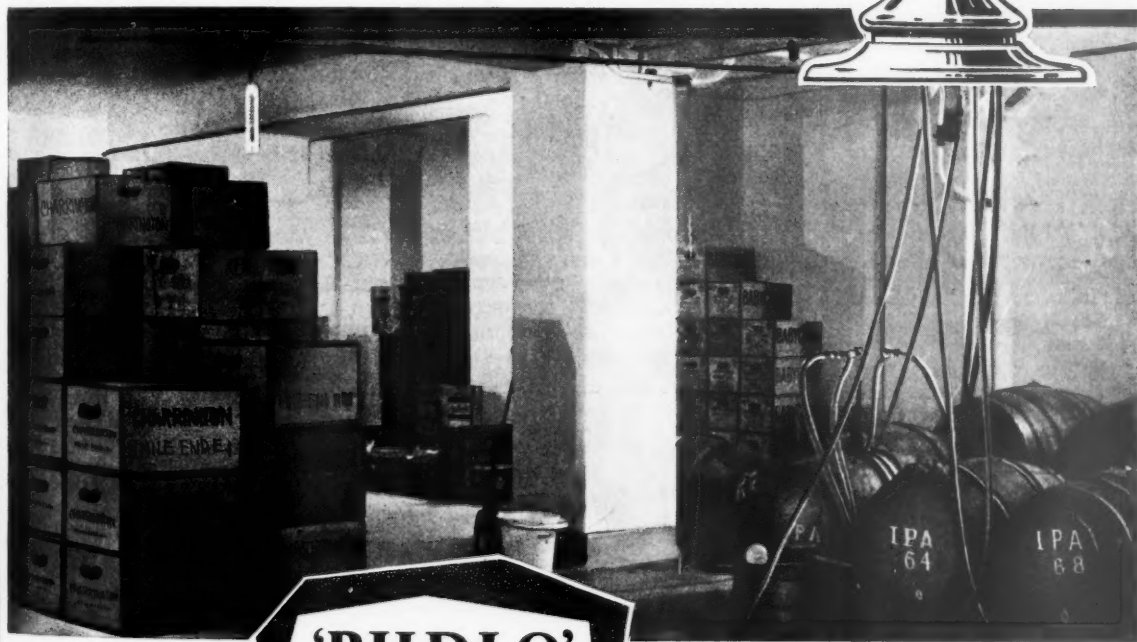
Internal Rendering

Two parts Westerham Sand.

One part Portland Cement.

5 lbs. 'Pudlo' to every 100 lbs. cement, applied in three coats to a minimum thickness of one inch.

Beer Cellar of the 'HARP' Parson's Mead, Croydon. By Courtesy of Page and Overton's Brewery Ltd.



'PUDLO'

Architects: Leonard Chignall & Son,
F.I.A.A., M.INST.R.A., M.R.SAN.I.
Romford.

Contractors: Galbraith Bros., Crayford

CEMENT WATERPROOFING POWDER

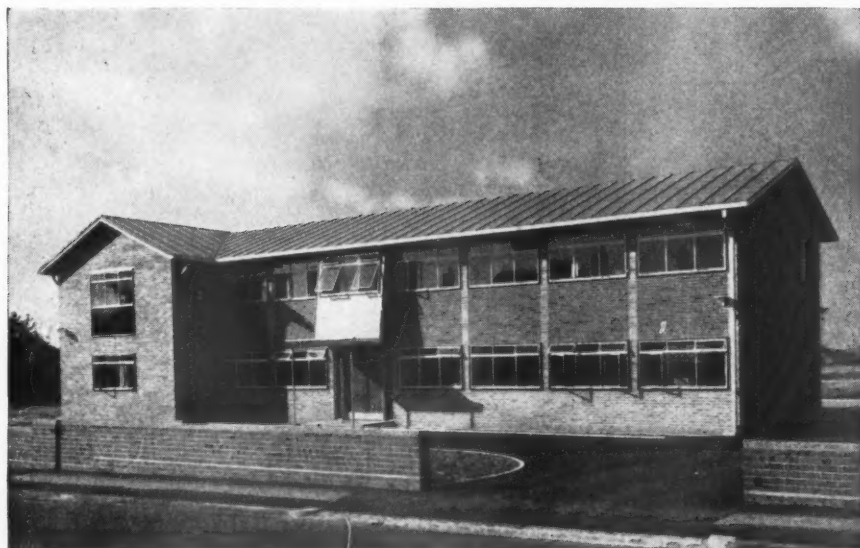
other 'PUDLO' products include: Waterproof Cement Paints, Cement Paint Primer, Cement Bander, External Water Repellent, Plaster Bander, Frost Protector/Rapid Hardener, Mortar Plasticiser, Concrete Plasticiser, Cement Hardener/Dust Proofer, Permanent Colours for Cement, 'Feusol' Fire Cement.

WT. 18

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers **KERNER-GREENWOOD & CO. LTD., KING'S LYNN, NORFOLK**

Telephone: King's Lynn 2293

FOR HOSPITALS AND SIMILAR BUILDINGS— BRODERICK INSULATED COPPER ROOFING ON TRUSSED RAFTERS IS IDEAL



SOUTHAMPTON GENERAL HOSPITAL
New Group Offices for South-West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board.

Architects:
GUTTERIDGE & GUTTERIDGE
Southampton

Contractors:
MULLEN & LUMSDEN LTD.

BRODERICK INSULATED COPPER ROOFING at 22½ deg. pitch on trussed rafter roof framing. ★

THREE GOOD REASONS—

1. The **LONG LIFE** of copper roofing with freedom from maintenance needs no emphasis.

2. The factory-covered insulating roof panels **REDUCE HEATING COSTS**.

3. Our trussed rafters at 2 ft. centres carry all roof and ceiling loads economically to outer walls permitting **FREE PLANNING**, with subsequent **RE-PLANNING** of floor space, if desired, without affecting the structure.

★ Roofing panels 2 ft. wide and up to 14 ft. long are faced at our factory with copper by our patent system, with projecting flanges at sides and ends for site jointing, and supported on prefabricated trussed rafters.

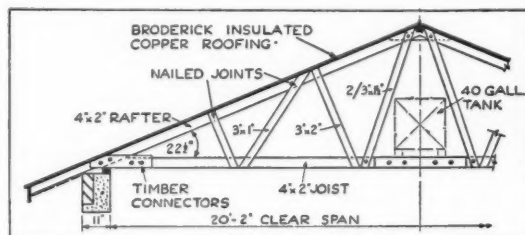
We design, supply and erect complete 'EVERYTHING ABOVE THE WALL PLATE' and will be pleased to submit a scheme and estimate for any suitable job in any part of the country.

Design, workmanship and materials are **GUARANTEED FOR TWENTY YEARS**.



THE RADCLIFFE INFIRMARY, OXFORD
Architects: J. F. WATKINS & PTRS. and W. H. WATKINS, GRAY & PTRS.
Contractors: BENFIELD & LOXLEY LTD.

24,000 sq. ft. of BRODERICK INSULATED COPPER ROOFING at 15 deg. pitch on fire-proofed trussed rafters up to 40 ft. clear span.



★ **SOUTHAMPTON**
Detail of our especially strengthened prefabricated trussed rafters at 2 ft. centres supporting water tanks.

ILLUSTRATED FOLDER FREE ON REQUEST

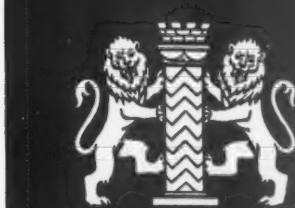
BRODERICK INSULATED STRUCTURES LTD.

Hermitage Road, Woking, Surrey

Telephone: Brookwood 2266

The Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects

66 Portland Place London W1 Telephone Langham 5533



March 1961

Third Series Volume 68 No. 5

Price 3s 6d

Notes on Practice in USA and Canada

An architect member of the RIBA Office Survey Team has recently visited the States and Canada, and has the following comments to make in relation to certain aspects of the Survey Team's work.

In American and Canadian offices there is a distinct split between production and design. The Skidmore offices in New York, Chicago and San Francisco, and Parkins' office in Toronto, have physically separated groups of assistants for these two functions. The production section invariably contains structural and mechanical engineers as well as site supervisors. Offices such as I.M. Pei in New York and Yamasaki in Detroit have production men, but there is no physical separation and there is more interchange between the two groups. If a predominantly design office has an insufficient number of production men for a large job, they do not hesitate to put out the work. The working drawings for the General Motors Technical Centre in Detroit were done by Smith Hinchman and Grylles, a Detroit firm of architects and engineers, and not by Saarinen's office. It appears that there is a certain degree of specialisation within the educational system to cope with this definite split between production and design, but more precise details would be useful.

In America there is no one controlling force in the profession. The individual states are the bodies administering registration and examinations, and the AIA therefore has not the same control over education and registration that the RIBA has in this country. A certificate of registration merely gives permission to practise and carries no ethical obligations. The AIA scale of charges is not therefore backed by a disciplinary body that can remove a name from the register. As a result there is an open and admitted deviation from the scale of fees for certain types of work. Private clients ask and get from different architects their bids for fees. Architects are thus in direct competition with each other on fees and as a result tout for business. Under these conditions a study of how they operate a differential scale would be of little value.

In Ontario, however, Education, Registration and Ethics are under the control of the Ontario Association of Architects. Here they operate a simple differential scale, and further study of this would appear to be of value.

There is also a clear-cut difference between technician and architect. The Ryerson Institute of Technology, Toronto, has a course for Architectural Technicians who are not able to attain the educational standards necessary to enter Toronto University and train as architects. A study of the Ryerson syllabus as well as the type of work that the technician does and the pay he receives would be valuable.

J. M. AUSTIN-SMITH [F]

Council Business

The Council met on 7 February with the President, Sir William Holford, in the Chair.

The Secretary's Report

The following notes are from the Secretary's report:

Allied Society for North Staffordshire. At their meeting in November last, the Council approved proposals for testing the opinion of RIBA members in the North Staffordshire area, on the advantages of having an Allied Society for that area and a regionally elected member of the RIBA Council.

Following discussions locally a ballot has been held, the closing date of which was set at 31 January 1961.

Ballot papers were sent to a total of 216 members, and the result is given in the table below:

	Stoke	Stafford	Burton	Crewe, etc.	Total
Papers sent out	128	48	14	26	216
Papers returned	91	25	5	12	133
In favour of:					
(A) No change	1	3	2	2	8
(B) An Allied Society	90	22	3	10	125
Of those voting 'yes' to					
(B) in favour of:					
(C) A new Society	58	10	2	7	77
(D) North Staffs. AA					
taking over	32	12	1	3	48

Percentage Poll—61 per cent papers returned.

Joint Contracts Tribunal. For the past two years the Tribunal's work on the revision of the RIBA Standard Form of Building Contract has been delayed because the Tribunal were unable to reconcile in the revised document one or two differences of opinion between the constituent bodies. These outstanding issues have now been settled to the satisfaction of all concerned, and the final drafts which are now in hand should lead to publication of the revised Form towards the end of 1961. A good deal of the credit for this is due to the personal efforts of RIBA representatives, past and present, including Mr A. B. Waters [F], who was elected to the Tribunal and the Chair on the retirement through ill-health of Sir Percy Thomas (*Past-President*).

Gift of Piranesi Etchings to the Library. Mr Grahame B. Tubbs [*Retd. F*], for many years a member of the Library Committee, has generously presented to the Library his father's collection of Piranesi etchings. This includes a complete set of the 135 plates of the *Vedute di Roma* published between 1748 and 1778, many of which are represented in several states. The collection is housed in a specially designed cabinet.

Honours. The Archbishop of Canterbury has conferred the Lambeth Degree of Master of Arts on Mr George G. Pace [F], of York, in recognition of his work as an ecclesiastical architect.

The former Minister of Works, the Right Hon. Hugh Molson, MP, has been made a Life Peer.

Routine Business

The following matter of routine business was reported to the Council:

Housing Conference. The Technical Information Committee plan to hold a conference on housing at the Institute in April 1962. It will be run on the same lines as last year's hospitals course.

The conference will last a week, and will be followed by

tours, of three to four days, on the Continent. 450 tickets will be available, and applications will be called for in November 1961. The cost of a ticket will be sufficient to cover the expenses of the conference.

The preliminary synopsis includes such subjects as:

Renewal of slum areas of old cities: New (and extended) towns: Technical aspects of multi-storey housing: Housing management: Accommodation for old people: Private enterprise housing: Visits to schemes in the London area.

It is hoped to obtain the co-operation of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for the conference.

National Consultative Council of the Building and Civil Engineering Industries

The Council agenda normally includes reports from RIBA representatives on other bodies. One of these was from the Secretary on the meeting of the National Consultative Council of the Building and Civil Engineering Industries held on 30 January 1961, and was as follows:

This was a short meeting yielding little that is not well known. All parties seemed well content with the volume of work at present reaching the building industry.

For the RIBA it was said that architects wanted to make their contribution to reducing bottlenecks at a time when the industry is so fully loaded, by streamlining design processes and communication systems both within their own offices and as between themselves, quantity surveyors, specialist consultants and builders. Hence the RIBA had launched a major survey of architects' offices, the objects of which were briefly described. This was well received.

The Builders were satisfied with the level of work, but still short of bricks, which some people still tended to stockpile. There were faint qualms about cement, but the supply of other materials was satisfactory. As to the future, since the national economy as a whole was a little unsteady, the builders were sufficiently apprehensive about 1962 to remind the Minister again of the disruption that sudden and artificial restriction (or expansion) by the Treasury can cause.

The Civil Engineers, supported by the corresponding operatives, complained that the programme of sewage works ought to be moving faster and that the slow progress here hampered building construction.

The Operatives were content, and pointed with satisfaction to the fact that the increase in output of 6 per cent in the third quarter of 1960 compared with a year earlier had been achieved with an increase in the labour force of only 2 per cent. They complained somewhat of a shortage of materials and the effect of this on the operative's will to work to his limit; and they feared that architects accentuated these shortages by insisting upon certain materials in short supply when others, in their view no less good, were available.

As regards materials, brick production was pronounced satisfactory at present but it looked as if shortages in this field would be the principal factor in holding up construction for some time to come.

Appointment of the RIBA Board of Architectural Education

In recommending the appointments for 1961-62, given below, the President and Honorary Officers of the Council reminded the Council:

1. That the Architects' Registration Council and its Committees and the Statutory Board of Architectural Education, were appointed to take office annually in March. This year it will be on 8 March.
2. That it was RIBA policy that the members of the RIBA Board of Architectural Education had in addition to be

members of the Statutory Board of Architectural Education and also on the RIBA Advisory Council on Architectural Education. To enable this arrangement to be made it was necessary to approve the appointment of the RIBA Board for the year ending 31 March 1962.

The Council approved the following appointments:

The President, RIBA (<i>ex-officio</i>)	}	Bye-law 49 provides for the President, RIBA, to be a member and for the Board to elect their officers.
E. D. Mills [F]		
Denis Clarke Hall [F]		
Anthony Cox [F]	}	Representatives of Recognised Schools
R. W. Paine [A]		
Eric Brown [L]		
Robert H. Matthew [F]	}	Two members in private practice
C. S. White [F]		
Kenneth J. Campbell [A]		
H. J. Whitfield Lewis [F]	}	Two Official Architects

A. A. Part, or his representative	{	Ministry of Education
J. A. M. Mitchell, or his representative		
Sir Leslie Martin [F]	{	Cambridge University School of Architecture
A. Douglas Jones [F]		
E. W. Maynard Potts	{	Birmingham College of Arts and Crafts School of Architecture
D. Prys Thomas [A]		
R. Llewelyn Davies [F]	{	Headmaster, Hendon Grammar School
	{	Welsh College of Advanced Technology
A Representative of the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland	{	Bartlett School of Architecture, London University
A Representative of the Allied Societies' Conference		

RIBA Topics

Regional Meeting at Leeds on 27 May

At the request of the Allied Societies' Conference a meeting is to be held in Leeds on Saturday 27 May when the President and other Honorary Officers, together with the Chairmen of the Board of Architectural Education, the Practice Committee and the Public Relations Committee, will be present to answer questions raised by the members. The meeting will begin at 2 p.m. and will go on until about 4.30 when there will be a break for tea.

At 6 p.m. Mr Percy Johnson-Marshall [A] will give a talk on his recent visit to America illustrated with slides projected simultaneously by three lanterns.

The meeting has been arranged in order to give members in the north of England an opportunity to meet the principal officers of the RIBA and senior members of the staff, and it is hoped that there will be a good attendance from the Allied Societies within reasonable distance of Leeds.

RIBA Drawings Exhibition in Minneapolis

As previously mentioned in the January JOURNAL the RIBA Library dispatched a travelling exhibition of 54 drawings to Minneapolis to be shown during the Convention of the Society of Architectural Historians (USA).

Reports have been received that the exhibition was a great success.

A little picture book, 'Architectural Drawings from the Collection of the Royal Institute of British Architects', was prepared, to accompany the exhibition, by two members of the Library Staff, Mrs Fraser and Mr John Harris. It consists of annotated reproductions of the 54 drawings, representing the best of each period, from photographs by Mr Lionel Bell (see page 191) with an introduction by Mr J. C. Palmes, Librarian, RIBA.

This booklet can now be ordered from Messrs Alec Tiranti or any bookseller, price 5s.

Ministry of Housing and Local Government Housing Medals: extension of time limit until 31 March

In response to a great many requests, the Minister of Housing and Local Government has agreed to postpone the closing

date for the reception of entry forms for the Good Design in Housing Competition, 1961, from 28 February until 31 March 1961.

Details of the awards appeared at page 64 of the December 1960 JOURNAL. Entry forms and notes are obtainable from: The Secretary, Awards for Good Design Competition, 1961, Ministry of Housing and Local Government, Whitehall, London, SW1.

Cover Picture

Details of the IUA Congress buildings which will be erected on the South Bank have already been released to the press, and are given on another page. The picture on the cover shows the model of the 42 ft. high tower designed by Mr John Ernest which will be erected on the part of the site nearest to the river. The panels fixed to the scaffolding are in strong colours. The tower will act as a landmark which at the same time suggests the theme of the Congress: 'New Techniques and Materials, their Impact on Architecture'. At night it will be illuminated.

RAIC Convention 1961

The 1961 Convention of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada will be held on 17-20 May at the Château Frontenac, Quebec City, and the principal address will be given by the President of the American Institute of Architects, Mr Philip Will. Mr Harland Steele, PRAIC, has announced that a tour of five European countries has been organised to follow the Assembly.

Stop Press

Calling all soccer players in the profession! Will members and students, RIBA, interested in a game against the RICS please contact Mr Roy D. Littlejohn [A], 5 Myrtle Road, Queen's Park, Bournemouth giving particulars of abilities and position on the field.

Report of the Royal Commission on Local Government in Greater London

The following statement on the Report has been issued by the Royal Institute of British Architects

Introduction

1. We still consider that the Review Area did not allow of full consideration of the wider problems of the London region as generally understood in the context of Town and Country Planning, but nevertheless within the terms of reference of the Commission we consider that the proposals open the way to far reaching and long overdue reforms, particularly the planning of Greater London by a single authority.

2. The main concern of the RIBA, as we stated in our evidence to the Commission, is the furtherance of good architecture and planning throughout Greater London, together with the effective and economical administration of planning and building control. We therefore recommended the reorganisation of London Government on two levels, with an elected Greater London Council, responsible for strategic planning functions, and at the local level a number of city district councils, whose main planning tasks would be to implement detailed plans within the framework already laid down by the Greater London Council.

3. The Royal Commission has accepted this broad pattern. It recommends the establishment of 52 Greater London Boroughs as the primary unit of local government. These would be responsible for all functions except those which can only be more effectively performed over the wider area of Greater London by an elected Council for Greater London. This Council would be the education and planning authority, responsible for the preparation and review of the development plan, traffic and main roads, with certain concurrent or supplementary powers for housing (particularly overspill) and other functions. The boroughs would be responsible for housing, personal health, welfare and children's services, environmental health, roads (other than main roads) and libraries, and they would have important functions in regard to education and planning.

4. The proposed Council for Greater London follows the general lines of our recommendations, but the boroughs proposed are smaller and therefore more numerous. We suggest that further consideration be given to the amalgamation of the smaller boroughs, or the use of joint staff for building and development purposes, where their programmes and resources might otherwise be too small to sustain first-class services. Otherwise we fear that in the special conditions of London there may be serious difficulties in recruiting the staff of the calibre needed to meet their increased responsibilities. To set up even smaller and more numerous boroughs than those proposed would have serious implications for recruitment at borough level and co-ordination at Greater London Council level.

5. Our comments have been grouped into ten sections and a summary.

The Architects' Departments.

The Development Plan and Control.

Housing, Overspill and Comprehensive Development.

Highways.

Education.

Open Spaces.

Building Control.

Research and Development.

Intelligence Department.

The Transition.

Summary.

The Architects' Departments

6. London, as the Commission recognised, is undergoing a process of change and renewal, which is likely to accelerate. The situation of London today is highly critical in many respects, and it is vital not to miss the present opportunity to rebuild large parts of London so as to solve the problems of housing shortage, open space deficiency, and traffic congestion. The new machinery for guiding and implementing this rebuilding is, therefore, exceptionally important. It must be organised so as to attract architects and planners of the highest calibre to positions of responsibility where, in partnership with the other professions, they can make the best contribution to the solution of London's problems. If this is not done the opportunities for reconstruction created by this administrative reform will be lost.

7. The Commission discusses quality of architecture only in terms of housing, but its remarks are clearly intended to have a general application. To say that 'some of the best (housing) has been done by some quite small authorities and some of the duller and least imaginative by the large' may be true, but the inference is misleading. In reality there is a very marked difference in the quality of the architectural work of different authorities largely due to the status of the architect in relation to the employing authority. Much of the work of smaller authorities is of poor quality. Outstanding advances have been made by the LCC in the layout and design of housing and in comprehensive development. County authorities have set a high standard in school design. The best work by the smaller public offices is to be seen in Camberwell, Holborn and West Ham where there is an Architect's Department. There have also been some distinguished housing and schools designed by private architects. What is common to all the authorities that have achieved a high standard of design is that they have entrusted the work to first-class architects, either (in the majority of cases) to an independent Architects' Department, or to private firms. This is not to say that the work of the better authorities is beyond criticism.

8. The Commission envisage that all the 52 proposed boroughs would have to employ 'competent architectural staffs'. At present, in the Greater London area under review only one County Borough (out of four), five Metropolitan Boroughs (out of 28), five non-county-boroughs (out of 41) have separate architects' departments. Several of those authorities that have no Chief Architect at present continue unchanged in area and population. The question naturally arises whether the new boroughs will appoint a Borough Architect which is in our view essential if they are to be able to handle their greatly increased architectural responsibilities and building programmes. Such boroughs as fail to establish an independent architect's department cannot expect to recruit the competent staffs they will need, and inevitably the quality of the work will suffer. This possibility can only be avoided if the post of Borough Architect is made a statutory appointment. Even those boroughs that have hitherto preferred to foster good design by forming a more or less permanent liaison with good firms of private architects will require a Borough Architect on account of their increased responsibilities. But this does not mean that all the architectural work of the new authorities should be carried out in public offices. On the contrary, we believe that considerable use should be made of private firms.

The Development Plan and Control

9. We welcome the recommendation that the Council for Greater London should prepare (and revise) the development plan for the whole area. The Commission proposes that boroughs should be responsible for development control which accords with the plan. Difficulties and disadvantages are, however, bound to arise in practice if the preparation and revision of the development plan are divorced from development control. The Commission attempts to get round this difficulty by recommending special procedures for certain classes of application within the central area and certain 'special areas' to be designated by the Minister. We doubt whether these suggestions go far enough. Applications which affect the intentions of the development plan will not be confined to the central or special areas. For example, the Council for Greater London must be responsible for handling all applications in those Comprehensive Development Areas that are made the responsibility of the Council, and in the Green Belt, where it would be highly undesirable for the Council to relax its control. The Minister should also be empowered to define those classes of application which must be referred to the Council for Greater London, wherever they arise. If this is done we believe the great majority of applications (perhaps 80 per cent of the total) would still be dealt with by the boroughs, but the more important applications affecting the positive implementation of the development plan would be dealt with by the Council.

Housing, Overspill and Comprehensive Development

10. The Commission entrusts the primary responsibility for housing to the boroughs, but gives two reasons why it is necessary for the Council for Greater London to have certain housing powers, namely the shortage of land for building inside Greater London and the uneven distribution of building land within the boroughs. It proposes that the Council should have powers, but apparently only housing powers, 'for carrying out of redevelopment schemes which extend over more than one borough or are too large for the resources of a single borough', and to build for overspill beyond the Green Belt. There are additional reasons, however, why the Council for Greater London will require more extensive powers for housing and comprehensive redevelopment, and indeed for buildings of any kind required to implement the development plan.

11. The Report assumes that there must be a massive overspill of population from Greater London to areas beyond the Green Belt, and that this will be the major housing activity of the Council. While we agree that there will be overspill, the need for a 'massive overspill' as compared with the alternative of rebuilding to higher densities inside London, has not been proved. The Report confirms that one of the problems is 'to assess the need for building for Londoners outside London'; but the conclusion that 'at present permitted densities' the surplus from each authority must be rehoused beyond the Green Belt prejudices the issue. Many authorities consider that 'the present permitted densities' in some parts of the Review Area could be raised without harming planning ideals. Acceptance of the 'present permitted densities' would spread the built-up area of London far and wide beyond the Green Belt. In our view, the Greater London Council should reassess the volume of overspill on the assumption that permitted densities are raised to acceptable levels and reasonable standards of open space achieved. In any event, whatever the amount of overspill the major housing and building effort of the Council for Greater London should be in redevelopment within the Review Area. It would consist of major schemes for urban renewal, beyond the resources of most boroughs of the size proposed.

12. The Council for Greater London must in any case accept the major responsibility for rehousing the people who will be displaced by the road building, school, open space and other redevelopment programmes. The Review of the LCC Develop-

ment Plan shows that between 1960 and 1972 no less than 98,000 people will be displaced, and must be rehoused, if the plans for roads, schools and open spaces are to be realised. The post-war programmes of slum clearance, comprehensive redevelopment and road improvements in London could never have been carried out if the LCC had not been carrying through a major housing programme, and had at its disposal a large pool of older houses all over the County and beyond it. As the pace and scale of renewal increases the rehousing problem will be intensified. Many of the boroughs will be unable to rehouse more than a small part of the displaced population and industry within their own boundaries and will often be unable to overcome local prejudices against redeveloping the peripheral suburbs at the substantially higher densities that are clearly needed if excessive overspill is to be avoided. Housing management does not directly concern the RIBA, but it should be understood that if the Council for Greater London does not carry on the major housing programme, previously managed by the LCC but is required (as the Commission proposes) to hand over much of the LCC's existing stock of houses to the boroughs, the whole future of the redevelopment of London, on which the Commission itself lays stress, will be imperilled.

13. This is not to say that the boroughs will have fewer powers than those proposed by the Commission or be denied the opportunity for creative work that is the heart of good local government. But they cannot attempt tasks beyond their resources, and the Council for Greater London must assume responsibilities for some tasks which appear to have been overlooked by the Commission. For example, the Report does not mention any of the existing or proposed Comprehensive Development Areas within the Review Area.

14. The boroughs should be responsible for existing and future Comprehensive Development Areas that are within their resources and lie within their boundaries. The Council for Greater London must be responsible for major schemes beyond the resources of the boroughs or which extend across the boundaries of two or more boroughs. It will therefore require an Urban Renewal Section with specialised knowledge and experience (which could also be of service to the boroughs). For all these reasons, the Council and the boroughs must have concurrent powers for housing. It is in the interest of good architecture that whichever authority is responsible for a Comprehensive Development Area should also be responsible (by arrangement) for the design of most, if not all, of the public buildings within it, such as schools and clinics.

Highways

15. Uncertainty about the future of roads, the division of responsibility for the planning, construction, maintenance and lighting of highways, and the lack of any communications plan, have bedevilled planning in Greater London. The future road pattern and the whole communication system of which it forms part, are the framework within which the redevelopment of London will take place. The RIBA therefore welcomes the recommendations that the planning of main roads should be the responsibility of the Council for Greater London as the planning authority, and that the Council would also be responsible for constructing, improving, maintaining and lighting main roads. We do not welcome, however, the proposal that the Minister of Transport has power to define trunk roads within the built-up area (paragraph 422 [6]). If the appalling mistakes of the past are to be avoided new roads must not only form part of a comprehensive plan for communications and the use of land, but must be the occasion for the redevelopment of the areas through which they pass. The emphasis placed in the Report on the need for a travel plan for communications as a whole, related to plans for housing, office and other accommodation, only serves to underline the need to ensure that there is only *one* authority responsible for *all* major road plans and *all* land use planning throughout the area. This principle is contradicted by the proposal that the

Ministry of Transport should have power to define trunk roads. This would virtually make the Minister the supreme highway authority and could lead to a disastrous split in planning control.

16. The same principles apply to the relationship of highways and planning at the borough level. If, as is recommended, the Greater London Boroughs are to be the 'highways and improvement authority' for all roads other than main roads, it is equally important to ensure that the 'improvement' (i.e. replanning) of these roads is part of a planned operation of urban renewal and not a series of piecemeal highway improvements undertaken without consideration of the planning and architectural problems involved.

17. The design of street furniture must not be treated as an afterthought if the existing clutter and confusion are to be tidied up and a high standard of design is to be established. For any one length of road there should be only one authority responsible for co-ordinating the design of street furniture, which should be the responsibility of the architects' department. The importance of this is illustrated by the difference in treatment of the LCC and Middlesex sections of the Cromwell Road extension.

Education

18. We agree with the principal recommendation affecting architectural design, that the Council for Greater London shall be the Education Authority, and as such responsible for the education building programme. We agree, moreover, that plans for schools can be prepared by the architects of the borough where the Council so decides, provided that the advantages of large-scale organisation and programming are retained. But we regard as unwise and unworkable the recommendation (paragraph 829 [4]) that the building of all schools should be supervised by the borough whether the schools are designed by the borough or by the Council. Supervision of the construction of a building must be carried out by the architects who design it.

19. The boroughs should be responsible for school maintenance if, as recommended in paragraph 829 (6) they are to be responsible for management, but it is important that the architects to the Council for Greater London should have facilities for continuously assessing the successes or failures of their own designs, construction and finishes and those of the boroughs. The results of this research and development can then be made available to all concerned.

20. The Furniture and Display section of the LCC Architect's Department has raised standards of equipment design by selecting ranges of furniture, fabrics and equipment, or designing these items itself, and has achieved economies by means of bulk purchase. This service should be continued by the Council for Greater London and made available to the boroughs.

Open Spaces

21. We are alarmed by the Commission's statement that 'We have no doubt that the Greater London Boroughs will be fully capable of providing and running parks and open spaces'. We doubt whether it is within the capacity of the boroughs to implement the development plan by creating new major open spaces. Many of them will be very large and extend over more than one borough; some within one borough will serve the needs of several authorities. The heavy costs of acquisition and layout together with the obligations to rehouse people and resettle industry, will be beyond the resources of many boroughs, often those which have the greatest shortage of open space and the biggest housing problems.

22. Since the war some boroughs have persistently tried to build on land zoned for open space. If this had been allowed there would be hardly any new open space in the East London that is now coming into being; Abercrombie's green wedge from Victoria Park to the Docks is only being realised because a big authority is responsible for it. It is therefore essential to

the implementation of the development plan, that the creation of major open spaces be the responsibility of the Council for Greater London. It would, however, simplify administration and reduce the cost of maintenance if all maintenance were in the hands of the boroughs, which should make use of such centralised services as tree nurseries and arboricultural advice that the Council for Greater London could provide.

Building Control

23. We agree with the recommendation that the same code of building control should operate in Greater London as in the rest of the country. If, however, this control is to be exercised by the boroughs, there should be machinery for an appeal to, or the granting of waivers by, the Architect to the Council for Greater London or the Minister.

Intelligence Department

24. The 'Intelligence Department' of the Council for Greater London is indispensable to collect and assess information, so as to provide accurate and up-to-date information and to make an independent assessment of probable trends. It would be engaged primarily in research for town planning (of which traffic planning is a part) and it would have to make recommendations about policy. Collection and analysis of information is an integral part of the process of preparing and revising the Development Plan. The 'Intelligence Department' should clearly bring under review statistical and other information in the region outside the boundaries proposed by the Commission. It should have represented on it, with full authority to ask for necessary programmes of research in their respective fields, both the town planning department and the research and development group (see 25 below); and it should be available to Government Ministries and to the boroughs both for information and for advice.

Research and Development

25. The Council for Greater London will be the only authority with sufficient resources to carry through a major programme of architectural and building research, experiment and development. There should be a Research and Development Group within the Architects' Department, comparable in importance to the 'Intelligence Department' on the planning side. It should continue and extend the work of the LCC Development Group of which a feature has been the economies offered by large-scale purchases of factory-produced components, and the scale of its operations would enable it economically to offer specialised services that would be beyond the scope of individual boroughs.

The Transition

26. The accumulated skill and experience of the larger existing authorities, notably the LCC, must be carried forward both into the Council for Greater London and the new Borough Councils. If there is a prolonged period of uncertainty, or if it appears that the opportunities for creative and responsible work will be diminished, there is a grave danger that staffs will be dispersed, and the machinery for architecture and town planning on which the future of London depends will rapidly run down. Annual building programmes totalling tens of millions of pounds could be jeopardised if the professional staffs of the existing authorities are not given firm and prompt assurances about their future.

Summary

27. (a) The Commission's proposals open the way to long overdue reforms, particularly the planning of Greater London by a single authority.

(b) Further consideration should be given to the amalgamation of those boroughs whose resources and programmes might be too small to sustain first-class services, and to the use of certain services in common.

(c) If the boroughs are to attract competent architectural

staffs the post of Borough Architect must be made a statutory appointment; while still making use of the services of private firms.

(d) We welcome the recommendation that the Council for Greater London should prepare the Development Plan, but anticipate difficulties arising from the control of development by the boroughs, unless the more important town planning applications affecting the positive implementation of the Development Plan are dealt with by the Council.

(e) The Council for Greater London will require more extensive powers for housing and comprehensive redevelopment, and for buildings of any kind required to implement the development plan.

(f) The Council should reassess the volume of overspill on the assumption that permitted densities are raised to acceptable levels and reasonable standards of open space achieved. Acceptance of present permitted densities would spread the built-up area far and wide beyond the Green Belt. The major housing effort of the Council should not be a massive overspill beyond the Green Belt but redevelopment within the Review Area, consisting of major urban renewal schemes beyond the resources of most boroughs.

(g) The boroughs should be responsible for existing and proposed Comprehensive Development Areas which are within their resources and lie within their areas. The Council for Greater London would be responsible for the other Comprehensive Development Areas. It should have an Urban Renewal Section (which could assist the boroughs) and will require concurrent housing powers.

(h) We welcome the proposal that main roads throughout the area should be the responsibility of the Council as planning

authority, but the proposal that the Minister of Transport should define trunk roads in a built-up area could destroy overall planning. Both at Council and borough level new roads must form part of a comprehensive plan, involving the redevelopment of the areas through which they pass.

(i) The Council for Greater London as Education Authority should be responsible for the education building programme, but schools can be designed by the architects of the borough, where the Council so decides. The architects who design buildings should supervise their construction.

(j) The Furniture and Display Section of the LCC Architect's Department should be continued by the Council for Greater London, and made available to the boroughs.

(k) We doubt the ability of the boroughs to create major new open spaces. This must be the responsibility of the Council for Greater London. The boroughs should administer and maintain open spaces.

(l) The same code of building control should operate in Greater London as in the rest of the country, but there should be a right of appeal or of application for waiver to the Architect to the Council or to the Minister.

(m) The proposed 'Intelligence Department' of the Council should be fully integrated with the work of town planning and of architecture.

(n) The Architects' Department to the Council should have a Research and Development section.

(o) The accumulated skill and experience of the larger Architects' Departments must be carried forward into the new authorities; the existing staffs require prompt and firm assurances about their future if the building programmes are not to be jeopardised.

Great Michael Rise, Annfield, Newhaven, Edinburgh, flats designed for Edinburgh Corporation by Sir Basil Spence and Partners. This scheme received the Saltire Society Award for flats, 1959



Address to Students

By The President, Professor Sir William Holford, MA, PPTPI
Given at the RIBA on 24 January

It is a custom, which has perhaps become a habit, for presidents of this Institute to give a short address to students on the occasion of the annual criticism of work submitted for our Prizes and Studentships. The custom has its value; but I am not well enough drilled in it to do it as it should be done, namely as a homily intended to instruct and edify.

It is true that I have always been closely concerned with teaching and research in universities; and by the generosity of University College, London, I have been allowed to retain this connection even now – when I can do very little teaching at all. But I find as I go on that I learn more from my students and research associates than they do from me. It is no use pretending, as Jane Carlyle said of one of her friendships, that 'all the reciprocity is on one side'.

What I *can* do, on behalf of the Institute, is to use this occasion to welcome you here, to tell you that we care a good deal about the thoughts and expectations of those entering the profession and of its younger members, and to demonstrate – if I can – what is really meant by the 'freemasonry of design', in which prizes and scholarships and competitions all play a part. Our profession is unusual in this respect, that while experience is important in all walks of life, and especially in administration, it is not the whole essence of architectural design. It can certainly broaden the field in which truly original ideas and methods can be deployed, and it can deepen their value and influence. None the less the *quality* of a design is not mainly dependent on the age and experience of its designer, any more than it is on his race or country of origin. The oldest member of the profession can produce highly creative work, while the youngest can be as lacking in vitality and promise as last year's bird's nest. And the reverse can be equally true.

This is one of the reasons why so much interest is taken in architectural education by those who are in course of training. It partly explains why we maintain, as a profession, a competition system for practising members and students alike. It is part of our history and background, from which have emerged at different times our independent schools (such as the AA), our strongly developed architectural press, and a whole series of energetic and effective forums of discussion, of which one of the most recent is BASA, the British Architectural Students' Association.

I should like to take this opportunity of assuring the President of the Students' Association that the Institute is well aware of its problems of administrative continuity. These face any organisation which is voluntary, which is not affluent, and which has a constantly changing personnel. If the Institute can find more ways of helping the Association over this kind of problem I am sure it would be glad to do so. We would also hope that BASA will explore all possible ways of bringing in students from the whole profession and not only from the recognised schools.

But the freemasonry I was referring to goes deeper than matters of organisation and houseroom. First of all there is the need and the opportunity to renew the common stock of our architectural ideas and capabilities. Scientists publish their findings and extend the corpus of knowledge in a thousand different directions. Discoveries are made, not only in the direct line of an investigation, but by noting how an advance in one field of thought opens up new possibilities in another. In biological evolution, too, there is a close relationship between the activity and character of a personality and

of the society of which he is a part. Sir Julian Huxley wrote, for example,¹ that

'... a living animal is, above all, an individual, a single whole, with parts organically connected and working together. But from the standpoint of evolution, an individual animal is merely the guardian of the race, the beautiful and complex casket in which the reproductive cells are matured. As Samuel Butler put it, "a hen is the way one egg produces another egg".'

In the middle of assessing a large architectural competition, one is tempted to paraphrase Samuel Butler and say that,

'an architect is the way one building idea produces another building idea.'

But this would only be true biologically. Architectural evolution unfolds also by another method, that of intuitive perception. What an artist has once authentically perceived with his mind's eye and then translated into his own medium, can be communicated to others across the world and across the centuries, either in actuality or by record. The Greek *Koré* and the Greek temple, Wren's plan for London, and the Dome of Paul's, Le Corbusier's diagram of the 'plan libre' and his project for St Dié, were all personal and individual achievements at one time, and are now part of the experience of western culture.

The individual architect is not merely the guardian of a tradition; he also has it in his power to extend the tradition, and significantly to change it. We have seen this happen in our own lifetime. Looked at in this way the submission of prize designs, competition designs and project designs to the judgement of fellow architects (however fallible that judgement may be in particular cases), has a double justification – it stretches one's own faculties, and it contributes to the common stock.

There is very little doubt that our common stock, at the moment, is not rich and strong enough to meet all the demands on it. The job is to renew and improve our environment, which includes the small things that people use every day, and the big things like the reconstruction of city centres and the design of buildings to suit motor traffic. Genius will make its own running, and cannot in any case be organised. And in a world of mounting population the ordinary tasks are becoming more formidable. So the intelligent analysis of building programmes, the working out of rational and comprehensive designs for them, and the sensitive treatment of site and surroundings in the process, will contribute most to the improvement of our common architectural resources. Training is clearly the key to this improvement; and by training I mean the patient and continuous assimilation of the technique of building, from student days onwards, through the other five ages of man, to that unglamorous time when most of one's work is done on committees. Drawing and mathematics and the learning of languages is easier in youth. Research and logic come later. Appreciation and judgement need time to develop; and such techniques as site management, office management, building finance and arbitration, all need a certain maturity before they can be acquired. Yet the fascinating thing about our profession – and it is found also among chess-players, and musicians and ornithologists – is that age is not a determinant nor is it a barrier to communi-

¹ In *Discovery*.

cation. Early techniques are remembered and renewed. Draughtsmanship can be as eloquent at 70 as at 17.

Here, then, are two reasons for greater solidarity in the profession, to set against the insidious attractions of the splinter-groups which beckon some of us because of our sheer numbers, or the uneven chances of educational opportunity, or the interests of specialisation.

First of all this is a profession which thrives on interdependence, between the more and the less experienced, between the cautious and the enthusiastic, between students and assistants on the one hand and fully practising architects on the other.

I very much agreed with the point made by James Gowan at the end of a talk to the Balliol Conference of BASA last October. He said:

'I do think we could make more use of the membership than we do. To affiliate a student with an older member, so that he can learn first hand about professional procedure, seems to me to be a mutually beneficial idea and would in a way perpetuate one of the most important benefits of pupilage.'

In the second place, and in spite of the volume of building work in hand, the profession is up against it. Training, patronage, remuneration, building economics, technical information, contractual and professional competition, the growth of population and traffic on an always limited area of land – all these and many other problems are asking to be resolved simultaneously. And in the business of organising these

things for the better we may have little time left for designing a better environment.

Traffic wardens we have; design wardens are on the look out – both in town and country. But what are they going to see, as another generation passes? The same historic monuments that their fathers saw, but fewer; losing ground in a sea of bungalows and car parks?

Or are they going to see some new links added to our long building and landscape tradition which, in turn, they will come to admire and want to preserve? This is why we need a well-equipped profession.

Now, in a few moments, Mr Richard Sheppard will give his criticism of the work submitted for the Prizes and Studentships. This is another of our good habits, and the criticisms are invariably taken in good part by the victims. The whole process is quite objective and quite uninhibited; and is made more so by the fact that the candidates are equally uninhibited in criticising the critics.

As an example, in another medium, I should like to quote Philip Toynbee's review of Lessing's *Laocoon*, itself a famous work of criticism.

'This illustrates one of those periods of intense critical exuberance, in which lively over-simplifications are chased like strange foxes through familiar counties.'

Now we can sit back for a moment, and listen to Mr Sheppard, and enjoy the pleasures of the chase.

Review of the work submitted for the Prizes and Studentships, 1961

By Richard Sheppard, AADipl. [F]

After hearing our President, I feel there is very little left for me to do; he said so many of the things which I wanted to say. As usual, after he has spoken, one feels clumsy and repetitious.

I am in a very happy position tonight because I am no longer on the Council. One of the things I remember about this annual criticism of prizes and studentships was that I always heard the critics, some of whom were very amusing, say how few people went in for these prizes and studentships. As quite a lot of entrants are here tonight, most of them disappointed competitors, I decided that the first thing to do was to find out if previous critics had their facts right. There are about 26 to 30 prizes and studentships and fellowships, etc., awarded in any one year, which seems quite a lot. Their value ranges from a mere £20 to about £600 which, even in a welfare state, is worth having. It could mean, with prudence, a few months in the Mediterranean or Greece or Turkey, and that seems to be to be worth having – tax free, too, I believe.

As regards numbers, I found that the Design prizes were very well patronised, the Research Fellowships not so well. Taking the Design prizes, in 1956: for the Victory in 1956 there were 129 entries, and for the Intermediate Design there were 275; the following year, 1957, for the Soane, which

alternates with the Victory, there were 141, and for the Tite, which alternates with the Intermediate Design, there were 101. In 1958, there were 152 for the Victory, and 276 for the Intermediate Design; in 1959, there were 142 for the Soane and 108 for the Tite; in 1960, there were 102 for the Victory and 259 for the Intermediate Design.

Two things emerge from that. First of all, there are, in a bumper year, about 375 people offering themselves for these two prizes; and the Final prize, the Victory or the Soane, only attracts about half the entrants for the Intermediate one. That can be attributed to age, experience, boredom, marriage, or what have you. For the Intermediate, on the other hand, there are nearly three times the number entering, and only about 100 for the Tite. I can explain the reasons for not entering for the Tite; when I was in the AA, we were always pressed to enter the Tite. Nobody did. We thought it was a mark of disgrace and nobody would have anything to do with it. It seems that the schools are getting on top of the students, which must be a new experience for them, persuading the students to enter for the Tite. It seems to me that this is, just taking these two, a very satisfactory state of affairs. It shows that the prizes are well publicised in schools and that there is a large number of people prepared to have a go.

With regard to the Fellowships and Travelling Scholarships, they are much less popular, certainly judging by the number of entries one finds – maybe ten for a very important prize. As a considerable amount of money is attached to them, that is rather strange. I think there are all sorts of reasons for that, but I will not go into them.

I would like to say a word about the Institute's method of handling these things. I believe in giving ourselves publicity where we deserve it. First of all, there are about 26 to 30 juries; there are as many juries as prizes, and they consist of about five to six people. These men do a long, hard, conscientious grind. I have seen them doing it this year. I am surprised: they all come. They get there at about half past two in the afternoon and look at these things all afternoon, and they come back and look at them some more and they take away essays and read them at week-ends. I read 12 essays at a week-end. What they must have suffered! If you read through the Prizes and Studentships book, which is issued by the Institute at a cost of 3s., you will find there the names of the jurors. I could go through the jurors alphabetically, but I started with the Cs and came across Casson, Cox, Conder, then skipped it and went down to the end where I found Richards and Yorke. I think you have a sufficient number of people to assure you as competitors that the juries are very widely based architecturally and intellectually, so that you are sure of a fair sight and a fair hearing.

Then I found that, as critic, I was given sheafs of notes on all the schemes, which were submitted by the jury – pages and pages of it. Therefore, on that score, I think you can feel that the juries do their work properly.

As for the critic, I do not really know what my function is precisely, as a critic. It surely cannot be simply to transmit by reading – which is what I am going to do – the opinion of the juries. One is allowed to give one's own gloss in describing exactly how one has looked at the scheme oneself, so I think it is due to you to know just what sort of person the critic is. Of course, I was brought up an old-fashioned functionalist because I was educated at the AA in the '30s, when our masters were not the ones we had there but Gropius and Corbusier. As far as possible, we tried to avoid the staff and stick to books – very successfully because the staff generally tried to avoid us too. But as one brought up in a functionalist tradition, which no one under the age of 30 really bothers about today, I thought I had better describe what that means. Fortunately, when I was trying to think what it did mean, I found a letter in *The Guardian*. This man said:

'I say that the art of being a good architect comprises not only the possession of skill in solving architectural problems and having the determination to get them built as he wishes, but also in attracting clients towards his solutions: to do this fairly he must first understand his client's language, and, secondly, he must be in sympathy with his client's purpose. It is a terribly difficult art; it is far easier to retreat to architectonic language and to nurse grievances against the philistines who are prostituting his art. If you cannot convince your client of the rightness of your solution, why complain that you are being ill-treated? Your fault lies in being only two-thirds of an architect. Brilliant architects like Edwin Lutyens and Frank Lloyd Wright rise above the general level of their age by being able to persuade their clients, for whatever reason, that their solutions are desirable.'

I take my stand on that. Architecture is for use in this age, at this time. It must work technically, spiritually, and in form, and if it achieves what R. Jordan in one of the Sunday papers calls the Creative Act, good; but here, as juries, we judge on its other functions as well. And if there are some people amongst you who feel – and I know there are – that they have achieved in their specimens this Creative Act which Jordan spoke of and which relates you to genius, well maybe you are, but we, as juries, honestly did not see it. Therefore, with the possibility, of course, that juries are blind, we did our best.

As to the entrants, I have dealt with the Institute and with the juries, and I have dealt with the critics: we were not enthusiastic about you. In fact we made a lot of rude comments.

I have been used to many juries; the last time I criticised schemes was when I was on the staff of the AA, and there, it took place in a sort of smelly cellar and I knew all the people concerned in it which is very important. If you know the capability and the character and the background of the person whose work you are criticising, it makes it much easier to relate your criticism to his particular stage of development. One of the difficulties for the critics in making these remarks is that we do not know you. We have to judge simply on drawings and it may be that unconsciously we do you an enormous amount of harm. We create difficulties for you which we should not do, but that is one of the inevitable things in this system.

In quite a lot of cases, we failed to award any prizes at all. We have done so only after a long and bitter controversy inside the jury, because we did not feel that the standard of entries was sufficiently good to enable us to award prizes. I certainly think that, as a whole, this has not been a good crop this year. The corn is very thin on the ground and mostly, it has not got very high. There are no geniuses in this group. I do not think there are any people of really outstanding ability, thank God, because geniuses and people of outstanding ability are difficult to handle. I think the difference between the young man on the flying trapeze and the elderly man in the same act is that he may be able to judge its trajectory better and knows when you are going to miss it entirely. A genius occurs very seldom indeed, so do not be discouraged by what we say.

One of the curious things, to me, in going round all the drawings was that there was no evidence of what the President called the intuitive inspiration from other architects. Architecture is a curious art. One gets tremendous inspiration, as an architect, from one's client. A good building is very largely, I think, the result of a relationship which is established between the client and the architect. It is awfully difficult to design buildings in a vacuum; to design buildings to a bit of paper which tells you how large and in what sequences certain rooms shall be. An architect is rather in the same position as a painter who is given a commission. An artist is commissioned to produce a portrait or a mural or a piece of sculpture. On the other hand, for the rest of his time, he is carrying on his own work in his own way and doing what he wants to do. At a certain point, a painter or a sculptor is a professional; at other times, he is an artist working to please himself. An architect when in practice is always in the position of being the former – a professional; he has various limitations of the client and the cost given to him. When he was a student, he had none of these limiting and disciplinary factors. At the same, a student is very keenly aware, and excited, by the impact of architecture, by form, by this intuitive inspiration that the President spoke of. I was surprised and disappointed to see how few of the competitors had considered some great master whose work they revered and very largely reproduced. It is that way that development comes. Most of the people seemed to take as their model a standard piece of perfection of a county council and that was enough. A student, it seems to me, has got to work from inside himself. He has to find out, from the realm of buildings which have been done and designs which have been done, what really satisfies him, something that means something to him personally, and start to try and emulate that in his own drawings. To be an artist, in short, rather than a professional. There was only one scheme, and we gave it a prize, which obviously had been inspired, and I felt, in that particular case, Aalto inside that man had been a tremendous influence and inspiration to him. But few people seem to have felt the inspiration of the great living architects.

I decided that the best thing I could do as an introduction was to show you a few slides of buildings by Kahn and

Corbusier and others whom I would have thought would act as catalysts in your minds. It seemed to me that some of you either were not spending money on buying books or were not bothering to go to the libraries to look at them.

A number of slides of new buildings by Kahn, Corbusier, Utzen and others were shown, with comments by the critic.

I thought I would begin these comments by putting those slides on because, neither in plan nor in form, did I see any of the influences I would have expected to see.

RIBA Intermediate Design Prize: I will begin with the RIBA Intermediate Design Prize, for which the jury unfortunately recommend no award at all, as they did not think the standard of design reached a level at which they could make an award. A commendation goes to the author of the design 'Zeitgeist', Mr Bignell; it is only a commendation, I am afraid, and it is not a prize. I congratulate all the entrants to this competition on their patience. One of the things I feel the Institute ought to do something about is the timetable for these things. The form of application for the Intermediate Design Prize goes in on the 15 January, En loge 15 March, and the Award is made on the 24 January 1961 – more than a year to decide whether you have won it or not, and it seems to me that a system of prizes and studentships like this demands rather more patience than design ability.

As regards this particular scheme, it was for an airport for a small town and I thought it a very complicated scheme to tackle. I do not see how it would be possible for a student to attempt, in the privacy of his home, the circulation difficulties, passenger control, customs, etc., and the immense procedure for getting out of the country by air. It was too much for the majority of people who sent in drawings. Their plans did not work, for the most part. You could not expect it. It was only too easy to see that the baggage would never get to the aeroplane; it never does anyway, and people could walk through without going through customs. It was even more marked here than usual.

This programme is the usual one which architects love. It is the same one that goes into the Soane and the Victory. You have one big space which is, in this case, a hall and then you have lots of rooms with officials and airline crews, etc., which go all the way round – a large space and a number of small spaces which form almost the 39 Articles in architectural education. In this particular case, it might have been a good exercise, if the circulation problems had not been so difficult for you to work out. An airport seems to me to be a building which would appeal to students because it has at the back of it the attraction of aircraft forms and aircraft construction methods. If there is any such emotion or imaginative appeal, it has not come out in most of your schemes; it did come out in one. 'Most of the better ones architecturally', say the juries, 'make no attempt to handle circulation and very few seem to have let themselves go as they might have done in the control tower.'

If I may show you one or two of the competitors' efforts on slides, this is number 3, of which the jury remarked 'Circulation: poor; relation of customs to baggage handling, poor placing of restaurants and access to kitchen bad, over-elaboration of terraces. Structure and design clumsy.' I do not think that is terribly unfair. There is an enormous amount of circulation. We do not, in these prizes and studentships, think of these things in terms of cost, but there is, after all, an aesthetic satisfaction in designing a building which makes the best use of the particular spaces which you have to handle, and producing an effect with the greatest economy of means. In most of these schemes, much of the same attitude towards architecture can be found. It does not matter whether the space which you subvert is extremely expensive so long as the effect is got. We did look for drawings and schemes which achieved their end with the maximum economy of space and economy of means.

Victory Scholarship: Now we come to the Victory: form of application 15 January and you get the award on the 24 January, £150 and a silver medal – 'For the advancement of architectural education' – and the winner 'to utilise the money for the advancement of his professional education'. In the Victory, the jury awarded the prize to number 7, and I hope he will think of a way of utilising £150 for the advancement of his professional education. I can think of a lot of ways of doing it, but will give my advice to him privately.

The Victory: A large space with smaller spaces; large movements of people and movements of small groups of people. In this case, the subject, 'A Students' Union', was taken from life and is a problem which, subject to cost, is now being encountered in universities, teachers' training colleges, colleges of advanced technology, etc. The site the competitors were given is interesting. It has a big break in the levels, running from north to south, and the break in the levels occurred on the westward boundary of the site. It is almost bisected by an approach road to the teaching buildings running east to west. It is surprising how few competitors seem to have taken advantage of the fall in the levels. Few seemed to have visualised the site. It is difficult to visualise a site, particularly when it is an abstract one and you cannot see it. Part of the architect's job is to be able to visualise what he cannot see. It is all you have to satisfy you in the first few years of your existence.

Fortunately for the critic, most of the schemes put in fell into three clearly defined groups. The most common one was the courtyard plan. Most people seem to be obsessed by internal courtyards, which was strange when you have a site which has such a marvellous view and such a marvellous opportunity as this one. The second group tended to go towards cross axes and developing schemes based on a sort of cruciform plan; a third type proceeded by the addition of one chamber pot to another and hoping by their juxtaposition that it would come out all right. They did not.

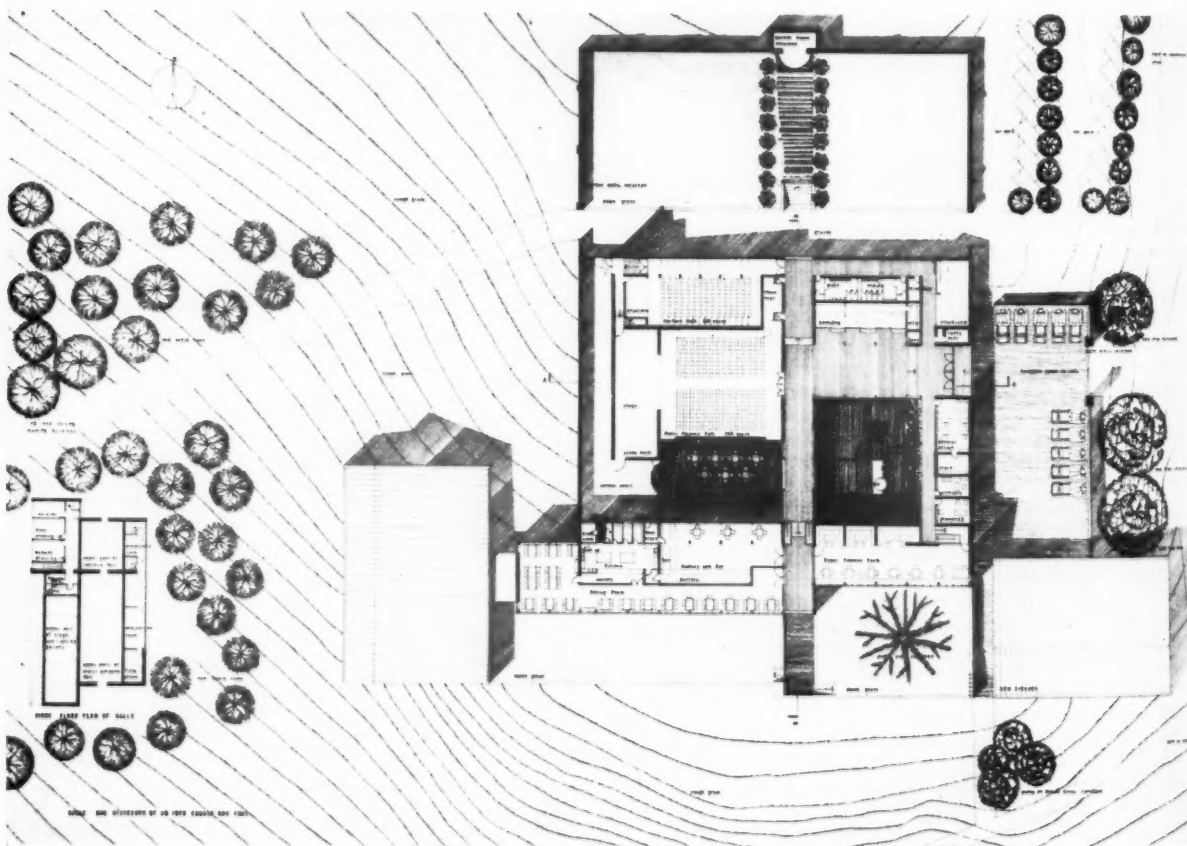
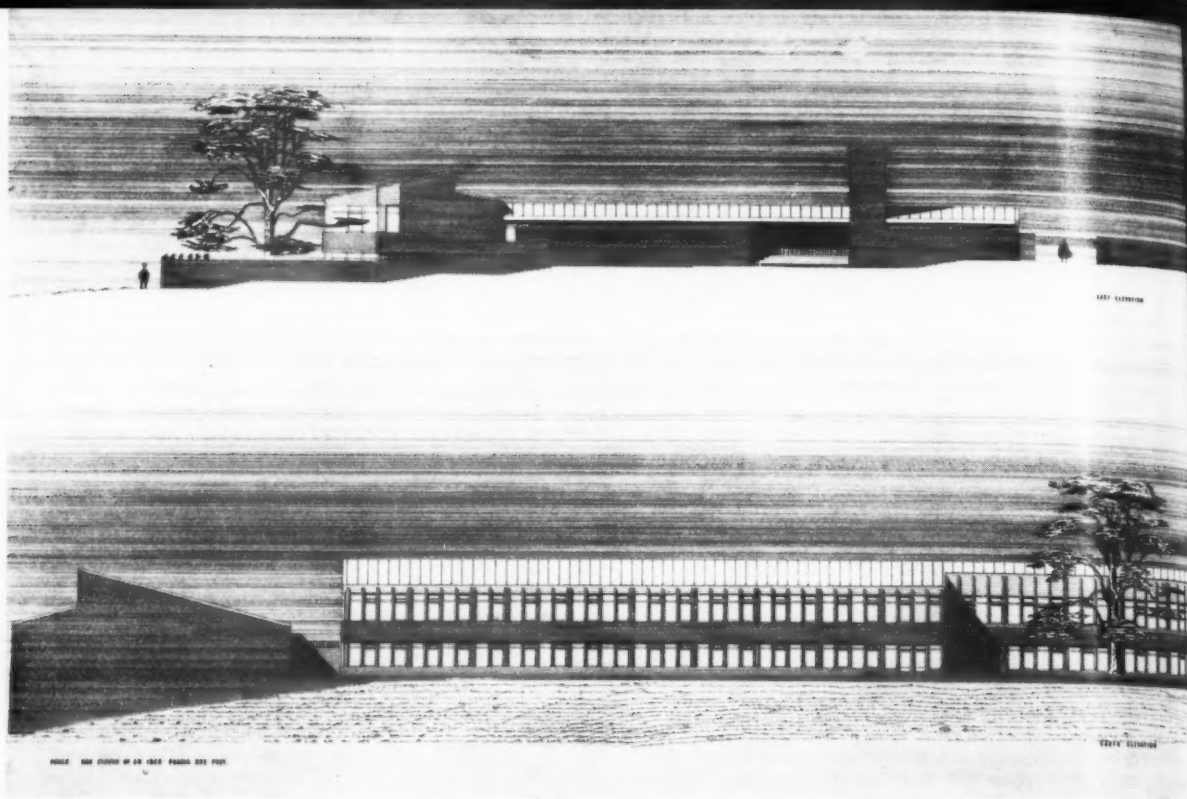
The jury thought the general level of design was disappointing and I am bound to say, generally, I agree with them. Most of the designers seemed to be incapable of developing their designs. For the benefit of those who do not know how these schemes are worked, competitors have to develop their designs in one day, en loge, and have a sketch plan from which they are not allowed to depart. There are all sorts of objections to this system. Very few of the competitors really seemed to develop their schemes beyond their day esquisse. A few schemes improved on development; most remained as they were – fantasy and dreams which never got down to facts.

The winner is a delicate and sensitive draughtsman. The jury decided, and I agree, that this very sensitive Aalto piece of work must be the winner. Even in its constructional details, it showed that the man had absorbed and thought a considerable amount about the way Aalto's effects are got, and it is an extremely competent piece of work, beautifully drawn, with a well-defined sense of scale and materials, which was notably absent from some other schemes. It has two courtyards and everybody knows that two are better than one.

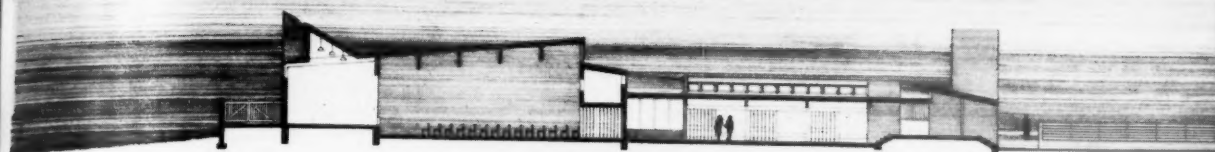
A detail, with the plan of the courtyards. The circulation is much more economical than any of the others. Most of the others put in a tremendous amount of circulation to enable them to get round their courtyard. This man developed his in the most economical way, defined his space clearly and used it visually and spatially.

The sports hall he placed rather unusually, in the south-west corner, the approach under the dining area. The kitchen service is cleverly managed from the transverse road which also serves the stage. It was extraordinary what a stumbling block that was to many people.

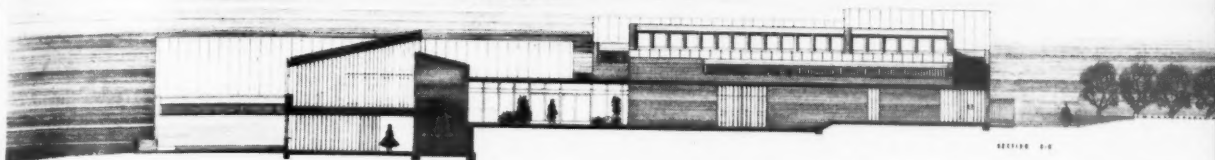
This man realised simple human needs like having lavatories in the building. One genius produced an enormous scheme for a Students' Union in which you probably have



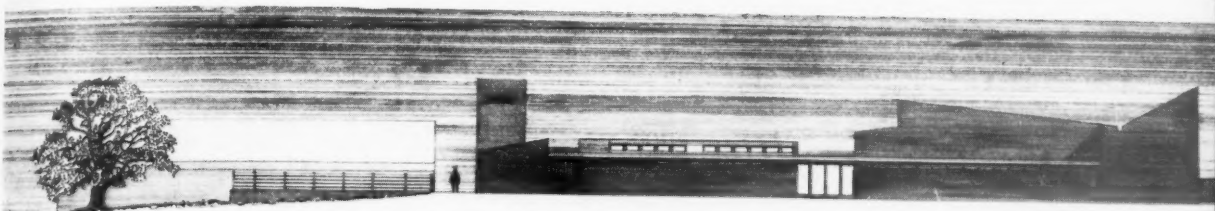
The Victory Scholarship. Subject: A Students' Union Building for a Residential College



SECTION 4-5

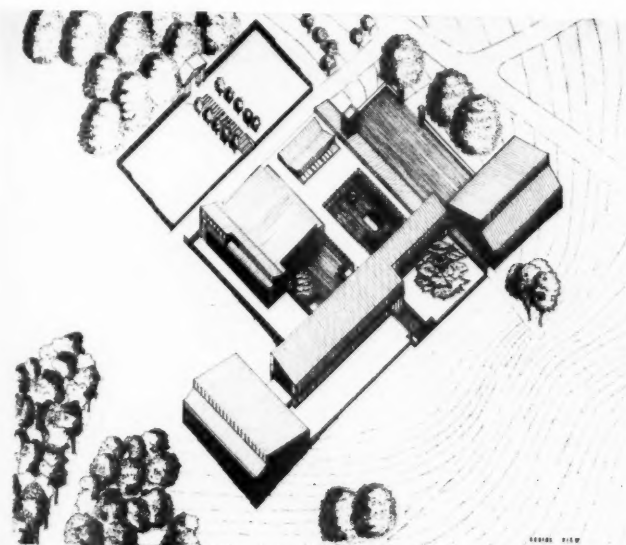


SECTION 3-2

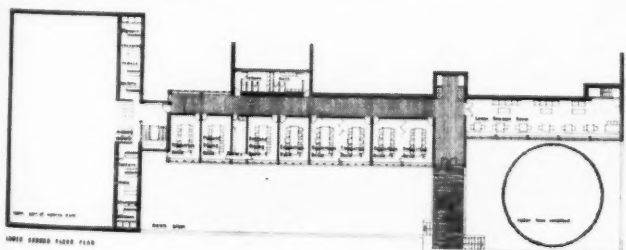


SECTION 2-1

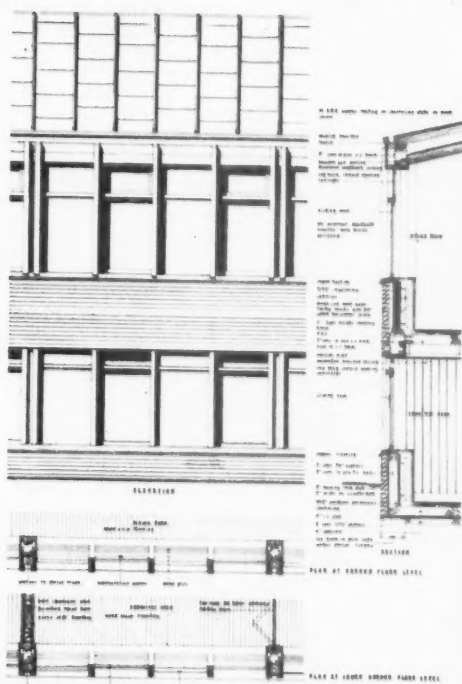
SECTION 1-1



SECTION 1-1



SECTION 1-1



SECTION

SECTION

SECTION

SCALE
LOWER GROUND FLOOR PLAN
SECTION 1-1
SECTION 2-1
SECTION 3-2
SECTION 4-5

Four sheets of winning design by Mr David C. Streatfield [A]

perhaps a thousand men and women at any particular time, and the only lavatory to be seen was in the office of the President of the Union. This man seemed to have thought about his scheme logically all the way through. All his arrangements are concise and practical and the spaces and forms which they subsume are realisable. I think it is an adequate but not a great winner.

The jury ask me to say that it deplores the fact that so little interest is shown in the **Measured Drawings Prize**, and would like to ask if it is possible for the schools to foster more interest in this prize for measured drawings in which they feel still to be an important and valid part of architectural education. I think it requires a lot of guidance and experience in suggesting suitable buildings to measure.

Owen Jones Studentship: Certificate and £250 – quite a lot of money. This is 'for the improvement and cultivation of successful application of colour as a means of architectural expression'. We only got three entries for £250. No award was made. We did not consider that any of the three submissions were up to a standard that could justify us in making an award. Nor did we feel that they could be fairly put in order of merit. The greatest disappointment was at the standard shown in all three of the original designs.

There is a number of rather complicated conditions of this competition. You have to put in a design which is original; you have to show sketches showing your interest in the use of colour and its development, and you have to put in an essay which should show that you have read Owen Jones's books. None of us felt that the three competitors really measured up to the standard set in previous years for this prize.

RIBA Silver Medal and £50 for an Essay: Not much for an essay 'expected to make some contribution to architectural thought or scholarship'. I felt, perhaps, we were a little severe over this. I personally very much liked an essay submitted by one 'Wellbank' on Norman Shaw and I recommend him to rewrite it and send it in next year, because I feel he might win it next year. Generally speaking, we felt that these essays that they scarcely measured up to the thing we wanted. We felt we should draw attention to the failure of most of the entrants to appreciate the nature of an essay. An essay is a literary form and is composed as such; it is not a thesis, it is not a presentation of facts, it is not the presentation of research. An essay is a form in itself with definite literary qualities, and we certainly did not find that here. But 'Wellbank', I feel, if he re-wrote it and shortened it considerably, could produce an essay on Norman Shaw well worth reading. I found it fascinating but not up to the standard of essays of previous years. 'Galenus' submitted an essay on 'Plane, line and concrete'. I liked this essay and J. M. Richards commented and said 'This essay was absorbing and I would like to have it re-written' which was fair enough. Another essay put in was 'Where are we going in the 60s?' After reading it, I thought it was either to stomach pills or some other mixture. As an essay, it was a series of short, sharp barks, and the author included a vast list of books which he said he had read; if he had read them all quite recently, I can understand his feelings.

Alfred Bosson Research Fellowship: Here we go into the field of Fellowships and I do not feel competent to criticise this. In this case, the Research Fellowship has been awarded to P. D. Gowan and R. V. Moss for the study of the problem of the renewal of urban hospitals. It is post-graduate research. The evidence they submitted in support of that was most impressive and we feel sure that they will make an excellent and most useful job of their work.

Rose Shipman Studentship Trust: Ten applicants all submitted serious programmes. Four are historical in character

and the remainder are technical or sociological. In our view, the latter problems were more suited to the Bosson Fellowship, and the juries particularly commend for this award the enterprising submissions of Mr Medhurst and Messrs Moss and Cowan. Mr Melville who proposes to complete his studies of architectural aspects of civic design in Rome would seem to be a more suitable candidate for the Henry Florence Research Scholarship. Mr Thornley's interesting proposals to study German architectural education methods seemed to the jury to be unduly stretching the terms of the award, and Mr Gowan's proposal to study the works of Schindler was inadequately presented. The jury had some difficulty in deciding upon the comparative merits of Mr Blee and Mr Warren. Both subjects were attractive and the candidates clearly able to make the most of their opportunities. Of the remaining candidates, Mr Blee, who wishes to continue his studies of the Indian Village, and Mr Warren who proposes to study in detail the principal works of the Ottoman architect Sinan (1491–1588), seemed to be the most promising. Both fields of study are comparatively unworked and both candidates present thoroughly considered programmes of study. On balance we decided to award the Rose Shipman to Mr John Warren as perhaps being more directly in the spirit of the terms of the Studentship. I will point out that the Fellowships are most carefully considered by the jury.

Henry Saxon Snell Prize and Theakston Bequest: This was awarded to Mr D. W. Hubert. The standard of submission was very high indeed. This candidate gave convincing evidence of his specialised knowledge and his programme of research was very valuable. His submission convinced the jury that he has a penetrative and analytical mind. The jury was also impressed by the submission made by Mr A. Monk.

Hunt Bursary: A certificate and £95 for the Study of Housing and Town Planning, awarded to Mr Lehrman. The jury feel he should be congratulated on the work submitted in respect of his application.

Neale Bursary: The jury recommended that the Neale Bursary should go to Dr T. L. Marsden. The two submissions were of extremely high standard and stressed evidence of a considerable amount of work. Dr Marsden's work, however, contains more original research and shows a genuine affection for the buildings studied with such care. As the type of building described is now disappearing, it will be of benefit to future historians.

Sir Banister Fletcher Silver Medal and 50 guineas: The jury recommend that the award should be made to 'Ionia' for a well-written essay which ranges fairly widely through the cities of the Greek Empire. I found it an awful bore to read. If only there had been more drawings, I might have got through it. I could not help feeling the author was merely telling what he had acquired from other sources, but we have given him the medal. I hope he goes there and has an amusing time.

RIBA Athens and Delissa Joseph Bursaries: This was awarded to Mr Denis A. Broodbank.

RIBA Prizes for Public and Secondary Schools: These prizes are of tremendous importance and ones to which, in the past, we have not paid much attention. But here are all these boys and girls in public and secondary schools throughout the country competing for these prizes without very much guidance from the Institute or anyone else. A lot of them are wasting their time. The essays were not good; in fact a lot were very poor and the drawings of architecture show a tremendous variation between those who had, obviously, tremendous talent as draughtsmen and those that were simply wasting their time. I will end on that note by showing you a few slides of these.

VOTE OF THANKS

The President: We are lucky to have with us tonight the Master of Magdalene College, Cambridge, the Right Hon. Sir Henry Willink; he is an Honorary Associate of this Institute and he has many other distinctions which there is hardly time to enumerate. I am going to call upon him now to move the vote of thanks to Mr Sheppard for his criticism.

The Right Hon. Sir Henry Willink, MC, QC, MA, DCL, HONLLD: I think it is very odd that I should have been asked to do this. I have heard all sorts of words tonight of which I do not know the meaning. I am sure I have not had this invitation for any personal merits of my own. I would like to think that it is a sort of kindly compliment for certain actions at Cambridge University. The actions to which I refer are the elevation, at long last, of Architecture to Honours Subject in the University. Secondly, the creation of a Chair of Architecture in that University, and the skill of the University in enticing Sir Leslie Martin from London to cope with it. Possibly also a kindly compliment to my own College, which, I hope through the interaction of architect and client to which reference has been made, has been extremely fortunate in some of the work that has been done in Magdalene Street and behind Magdalene Street; secondly, in the fact that we are probably the only College in Cambridge which has included in its number not only many associates of this Institute, a position of which I am very proud, but also a Fellow of this Institute, because we recently elected to Fellowship of the College for the first time a University Lecturer in Architecture, Mr David Wynne Roberts. So I may have no merits of my own at all – I have not – but anyhow I come from a University and from a College that has done certain things of value in the field of Architecture.

I was particularly glad to be asked to do this because I was very anxious to meet Mr Sheppard and because, as everyone in this room knows, Mr Sheppard is the architect of the great new Churchill College which is now rising rapidly.

The creation of these great new institutions has a curious consequence. On the north side of Cambridge, there are rising rapidly three colleges: Churchill College, Fitzwilliam and New Hall, and the strange result is that my college is losing all its servants.

I cannot speak with any knowledge or expertise, but I shall cherish certain phrases which I shall remember when discussing plans. I have got 'circulation'; I have also got the phrase 'he did not let himself go as he might have done', so I shall always try to see that the architect of a university or college has somewhere or other let himself go.

I do not think I have ever known such forthright criticism. I think it is a wonderful profession in which such things can be said. In fact, I think Dr Marsden, who is going to second this resolution, is uniquely fortunate in what has been said about him; hardly any other competitor could have faced the audience!

I have immensely enjoyed Mr Sheppard's criticism. Even when I did not understand them, I had the fun of writing down the

words and making a note to ask what they meant so, with every sort of reason and with hopes of seeing you very often in Cambridge, I have the greatest possible pleasure in proposing this vote of thanks.

Dr T. L. Marsden [A]: I welcome this opportunity to thank Mr Sheppard, particularly tonight, on behalf of the candidates, the competitors, the successful prize-winners, and those who have unfortunately submitted work without award.

We have had, I think you will all agree, a masterly criticism of the work submitted, and we have all learnt a great deal, especially in connection with the Design Prizes.

I would reinforce what Mr Sheppard has said; what we need is new ideas. Sometimes they seem to change direction; it seems that new ideas are moving almost at right angles to the current ideas in design: but surely these are taking us forward and giving us what the new generation wants in architectural design.

The Teaching of Structures in Schools of Architecture

Report of a Seminar held at the Royal Institute of British Architects from 19 to 21 October 1960

Four years ago the Schools' Committee decided that each year a course should be held for teachers in the Recognised Schools of Architecture. It was decided that these courses should be run as Seminars and in order to keep the numbers down only one member of staff of each Recognised School should attend. It was also decided that the Seminar should take place at a different School of Architecture each year and that School should organise all the details for the courses.

The Schools' Committee have a small sub-committee which deals with the outline organisation of the courses once the Schools' Committee has decided on the main subject for study. The first of these courses was held three years ago at the Birmingham School of Architecture on the subject of Heating; the second course was held at the Bristol School of Architecture on the subject of Cost Control; and the third Course on the Teaching of Structures was organised by the Brighton School of Architecture.

Owing to difficulties of accommodation the Course was finally held at the RIBA and a report of it is given below.

The Seminar, under the Chairmanship of Mr J. C. de C. Henderson [A], was attended by representatives from schools of architecture throughout the country.

Following the Introduction by the Chairman and an address by Mr Donald E. E. Gibson, CBE [F], two discussion groups were formed under the joint leadership of Mr John Bickerdike [A] and Mr Roger T. Walters [A] in one case and Mr Oliver Cox [A] and Mr Frank Newby, AM INSTCE in the other.

Each of these groups based their discussions on a brief prepared by Messrs Oliver Cox and Frank Newby. The content of the brief, together with a summary of conclusions reached by the discussion groups, form the body of this report.

TERMS OF REFERENCE¹

What is to be taught?

A Sense of Structure

1. Logical method, deduction and simple calculation.
2. Gravitational laws, the nature of physical forces and their behaviour in the context of building.
3. Types of structure (one, two and three dimensional structure).

¹ Brief by Messrs Oliver Cox and Frank Newby.

4. Types of ground condition, foundations and their influence on structure.
5. An understanding of the nature of structure, building materials, their behaviour underload and overload, and in relation to physical conditions such as thermal movement and weather penetration and wind and to the forces described above in (2).
6. An understanding of the manner in which material is fabricated and/or assembled in practice.
7. An appreciation of the aesthetic potential of structural materials and forms of construction.
8. A grounding in the relative economics of materials under (5) and constructional method under (6).
9. An understanding of the relationship between structure and services and the effects of one on the other.

The History of Structure Structural Design

1. The capacity to work out and check dimensions of structural members by methods of simple approximate calculation.
2. The capacity to design accurately simple structures on which the services of a consulting engineer would not be justified in practice.

Choice of Structural System and Material

In the context of a specific building problem (embracing user requirements, aesthetic expression, relative economics, materials and method of construction).

Communications

An understanding of the approach, background and language of the structural engineer (and other engineers) and of building contractors to enable the architect to direct teams including both, and integrate their advice with the building's functional requirements and its creative projection.

How and when should teaching be carried out?

Integration of Structural and Design Training

Structural design is an integral part of architecture and its teaching should reflect this. The subject should only be studied in isolation in so far as this is necessary to clarify its influence on other design factors.

Calculations

Simple arithmetical calculation is the shorthand of logical deduction. Its mastery is basic to the introduction of scientific method into the design process and structure is only one of the subjects to which it is essential. Advanced mathematics (calculus, co-ordinate geometry etc.), and all complicated methodology should be left to the engineer.

Teaching Method

Wherever possible, theory should be paralleled by practical or visual teaching methods such as:

1. Demonstration by models.
2. Inspection of failure in actual buildings, and of materials under test.
3. Practical work with actual building materials and training kits.
4. Visits to factories, assembly yards and building sites.
5. The study of natural structures (e.g. human body, trees, cobwebs) and everyday things (furniture, tools).

Examinations

Examinations should be directed towards determining the candidate's sense of structure, and his ability to command this sense so as to make a rational choice of structural system or material in given circumstances. They should not attempt to measure his efficiency in performing complex mathematical operations.

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS

What is to be taught?

Knowledge of Entrant. As a preliminary to the question 'what to teach' both groups considered the state of knowledge of entrants to schools of architecture.

It was felt that, generally, embryo architectural students at the secondary school stage have little or no idea of what subjects will stand them in good stead when they begin their studies, and, that there is a need for schools' career masters to be advised on current requirements.

A fair standard of mathematics, certainly to 'O' level and possibly to 'A' level is a necessary qualification for entry as it is an indication of a logical approach to problems. It would also minimise the tendency to teach school mathematics as a separate subject in the students' first year.

Sense of Structure. It was agreed that a sense of structure could and should be taught and the items listed in the brief under this heading were accepted as providing a logical approach.

There was some reservation on the term 'sense of structure' on the grounds that it was too elusive. It was suggested that 'appreciation of structure' should be substituted as conveying not merely a subjective thing, nor merely a question of aesthetics but an objective body of knowledge concerning the nature of materials and the principles involved in their behaviour under load. A book 'The Philosophy of Structure' by Torroja was mentioned in this connection.

A further point to be emphasised was that the problem of teaching structure is only part of the major issue of architectural education, which for reasons of organisation has to be broken down into components. Each component is only separated from the whole with difficulty and whether, in this case, the component is called 'structure', 'stability' or 'firmness' separate treatment must be carried out always on the understanding that it is part of an integrated whole.

History of Structure. The imparting of the body of knowledge concerning structure must certainly include references to past events and methods and, therefore, the history of structure cannot be conceived as a separate subject. It will overlap other aspects of history in that it is that part concerning mankind's use and knowledge of building materials and methods.

Structural Design. There is a need to make a distinction between what the newly qualified architect should be expected to do for himself and what he should be expected to understand about that which others will do for him.

One group agreed a minimum tentative list of simple structures which he should be expected to design and calculate as follows:

1. Simple foundations for one and two storey buildings and soil mechanics.
2. Small retaining walls up to four or five feet high.
3. Simply supported beams in timber, steel and concrete and simply supported slabs.
4. Load bearing brick walls and piers in one and two storey buildings.
5. Free standing brick walls.

Laborious calculations for their own sake were considered undesirable but that the mathematical evolutions involved in limited calculations were not un-rewarding as they helped the young architect to understand the principles involved in the processes by which the engineer calculates and foster confidence in making reasonable estimates in the design process.

Choice of Structural System and Material. There is a need to equip students with the ability to select a structural system or material since it immediately affects the creation of an usable building.

Communication. If it is accepted that, to some extent, the architect's function is as a co-ordinator of specialists, communication must be rapid, imaginative and effective and the student must be provided with the faculty of understanding the approach, background and language of all varieties of engineer and contractor.

How and when should teaching be carried out?

Calculation. Some degree of calculating skill is basic to any specialist but the retention, in any scheme of study, of complicated theorems which merely terrorise the student is unlikely to be profitable. For instance, differential calculus could be avoided and the basic properties of sections still explained realistically. In this connection it was suggested that the clause in the brief should be modified to read 'simple arithmetical calculation is one shorthand of logical deduction' and 'all complicated mathematical methodology should be left to the engineer'.

Calculation should begin in the first year with the aim of achieving a reasonably uniform level of aptitude by the end of that year. Lectures involving calculation should not extend beyond the end of the third year.

Teaching Method. The seminar method, supplemented by emphasis on this aspect in studio work, was considered a useful medium. There was no need to limit the content of such discussions to the type of buildings that the student had already encountered in his studio work. Seminars could well start in the student's first year but should finish at the end of his fourth.

Models, both of conventional and unconventional materials, were useful to demonstrate structural principles especially if the student is made to make them. But it must be remembered that a model is only something like the real thing and it should be used in a comparative way to illustrate, for instance, some factors of economy.

An understanding of the structural engineer's method of approach to a problem is most desirable and can be affected by regular visits by a structural engineer, visits to an engineer's office by the students and joint discussions between them and engineering students.

Examinations

The subject of examinations raised the basic issue of their purpose; that some form of assessment is necessary, near the end of the course, and possibly at intervals, if any national standard of proficiency-at-qualification is to be established. As to the nature of this assessment it was considered that well before the end of the course, possibly in the third year, there should be the last of the conventional examinations to test the broad approach to the choice of structure and the ability to use reference quickly and accurately for limited problems. Meanwhile there should be assessment of work by juries which would include specialists.

The emphasis in examinations should shift gradually away from purely mathematical questions until, finally, the paper would be based entirely on appreciation of structure.

Finally, although of late a limited number of more general questions have been included in the RIBA external examination papers, there is still too much concentration on calculations set for unrealistic situations. Training for these examinations as they stand prevents the planning of a course smoothly integrated in all its parts.

It was recommended that the views of the groups, constructively criticising the existing arrangements, be brought to the attention of the Royal Institute of British Architects and, particularly, to the Board of Architectural Education.

Diary of Events

Until 29 MARCH. Michele Sanmichele Exhibition. Monday to Friday 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Saturday 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

TUESDAY 21 MARCH, 6.30 p.m. General Meeting. Discussion on *The Purpose and Organisation of Development Groups*.

THURSDAY 23 MARCH, 7 p.m. Architects' Christian Union. Speaker: Mr F. H. Wintmore. Refreshments 6.30 p.m.

MONDAY 27 MARCH, 6 p.m. Library Group. *Eighteenth and early nineteenth century architecture in St Petersburg* by Mr T. H. H. Hancock [F].

Notes and Notices

NOTICES

Discussion, Tuesday 21 March 1961 at 6.30 p.m. There will be a discussion on 'The Purpose and Organisation of Development Groups' on Tuesday 21 March 1961 at 6.30 p.m.

(Light refreshments will be provided before the meeting.)

Tuesday 11 April 1961. The General Meeting arranged for Tuesday 11 April 1961 at 6 p.m. has been cancelled, and the presentation of the Royal Gold Medal to Mr Lewis Mumford [Hon. A] (USA) will now take place at the General Meeting to be held on Tuesday 27 June 1961.

Session 1960-61. Minutes IV. At the Fourth General Meeting of the Session 1960-61, held on Tuesday 24 January 1961 at 6 p.m., Sir William Holford, MA, PPTPI, FILA, President, in the Chair.

The meeting was attended by about 170 members and guests.

The Minutes of the Third General Meeting of the Session held on Tuesday 10 January 1961 were taken as read, confirmed and signed as correct.

The President delivered his address to architectural students and Mr Richard Sheppard [F] read his review of the work submitted for the Prizes and Studentships, 1961.

On the motion of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Willink, BART., MC, QC, MA, DCL [Hon. A] seconded by Dr T. L. Marsden [A], a vote of thanks was passed to Mr Sheppard to which he briefly responded.

The presentation of prizes was then made by the President in accordance with the Council's award.

The proceedings closed at 7.57 p.m.

Election Void. Under the provisions of Bye-law 17 the election as Associate of the following has been declared void: Barrie Sheldon.

Classes of Retired Members. Under the provisions of Bye-law 15 applications may be received from those members who are eligible for transfer to the class of 'Retired Fellows', 'Retired Associates' or 'Retired Licentiates'.

The Bye-law is as follows: 'Any Fellow, Associate or Licentiate who has reached the

age of 55 and has retired from practice may, subject to the approval of the Council, be transferred without election to the class of "Retired Fellows", "Retired Associates", or "Retired Licentiates", as the case may be, but in such case his interest in, or claim against the property of the Royal Institute shall cease.

'The amount of the annual subscription payable by such "Retired Fellow", "Retired Associate", or "Retired Licentiate" shall be one guinea, or such amount as may be determined by resolution of the Council, excepting in the case of those who have paid subscriptions as full members for 30 years, and who shall be exempt from further payment. A "Retired Fellow", "Retired Associate", or "Retired Licentiate" shall have the right to use the affix of his class with the word "Retired" after it, shall be entitled to receive the JOURNAL and Kalendar, shall be entitled to the use of the Library, and shall have the right to attend General Meetings, but shall not be entitled to vote. A "Retired Fellow", "Retired Associate", or "Retired Licentiate" shall not engage in any avocation which in the opinion of the Council is inconsistent with that of Architecture. Nothing contained in this Bye-law shall affect the rights of persons who at the date of the passing of this Bye-law are members of the classes of "Retired Fellows" and "Retired Members of the Society of Architects".'

Associates and the Fellowship. Associates who are eligible and desirous of transferring to the Fellowship are reminded that as from 1 January 1956 all candidates for the Fellowship will be required to submit to the Fellowship Examiners drawings and photographs or examples of work. Candidates may also be required to attend for an interview, which may however be dispensed with at the discretion of the Fellowship Examiners. The necessary nomination forms may be obtained from the Secretary, RIBA.

Licentiates and the Fellowship. By a resolution of the Council passed on 4 April 1938 all candidates whose work is approved are required to sit for the Examination, which is the design portion of the Special Final

Examination, and no candidates will be exempted from the Examination.

Note. - The above resolution does not affect Licentiates of over 60 years of age applying under Section IV, Clause 4 (c) (ii) of the Supplemental Charter of 1925.

The IUA Congress, 1961. The IUA Congress, 1961, the theme for which will be 'New Techniques and Materials - Their Impact on Architecture' will be held in London from 3-7 July 1961. This will take the place of the British Architects' Conference.

Members and Professional Affixes. The Council's attention has been called more than once to the practice among some members of adding a string of letters of doubtful value to the affix indicating membership of the Royal Institute on their letter paper.

This is a matter in which the Council obviously cannot dictate to members, and must trust to their good sense. It should be obvious, however, that the affix of a chartered body of high standing is weakened in effect by the addition to it of a string of other mysterious designations, some of which probably indicate no more than the payment of an annual subscription.

Members' Club Facilities. A Members' Luncheon Room is open on the sixth floor, run on a largely self-service basis. The price of luncheon for members and Students is 4s. and guests may be introduced. The luncheon service is available between 12 noon and 2 p.m. Luncheon vouchers issued through Luncheon Vouchers Limited will be accepted, as also will any vouchers issued privately by members in private practice to members or Students in their employment, if prior notice is given to the Catering Manager.

There is a Members' Club Room and Bar on the second floor. The room is open from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Morning coffee can be served between 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m., and afternoon tea between 3.30 p.m. and 7 p.m. The bar is open to members and Students from 12 noon to 2.30 p.m. and from 3.30 p.m. to 7 p.m. As an alternative to the luncheon room service, sandwiches may be obtained at the Members' Bar during the lunch hour.

The various facilities described are not available on Saturdays or Sundays.

Competitions

Note. An applicant for the conditions of a competition must state his registration number.

New County Offices, Reading. The Royal County of Berkshire invite architects to submit designs in competition for County Offices proposed to be erected on a site in Reading, bounded by Abbot's Walk and Abbey Street.

Assessor: Mr Frederick Gibberd, CBE, MTPPI, FILA [F].

Premiums: £3,000, £2,000, £1,000. The assessor has discretion to merge the second and third premiums and award a larger number of prizes.

Last day for submitting designs: 31 October 1961.

Last day for questions: 26 June 1961.

Last day for receiving applications for conditions: 1 May 1961. Conditions may be obtained on application to The Clerk of the County Council, Shire Hall, Reading, Berkshire. Deposit: £2 2s.

Burgh of Motherwell and Wishaw: New Civic Centre. The Town Council of the Burgh of Motherwell and Wishaw invite architects resident in the United Kingdom to submit designs for a Civic Centre, to include Public Halls, Municipal Offices and Shopping Development.

Assessor: Mr A. G. Sheppard Fidler, MA, BARCH., AMPTI [F].

The competition will be run in two stages, the six successful competitors in the first stage taking part in the second stage. Each of these six competitors will receive the sum of £500, and the premium for the design placed first will be £1,000.

Last day for submitting designs in the first stage: 1 June 1961.

Last day for questions: 1 April 1961.

Conditions may be obtained from the Town Clerk, Town Hall, Motherwell. Deposit £1 1s.

Heywood-Helliwell Ltd: Exhibition Stand. Heywood-Helliwell Ltd invite registered architects, students of the RIBA and students in the final year at a school of architecture whose course is recognised for exemption from the RIBA Final examination, to submit designs in competition for a Stand to be erected at the Building Exhibition at Olympia in November 1961.

Assessor: Mr Geoffrey A. Rowe [A].

Premiums: 200 gns, 50 gns, 25 gns.

Last day for submitting designs: 17 May 1961.

Conditions may be obtained on application to Heywood-Helliwell Ltd, Bayhall Works, Huddersfield.

City of Lincoln: Civic Centre. Last day for submitting designs: 7 July 1961. Full particulars were published in the JOURNAL for January, page 102.

City of Westminster: New Housing Scheme. Last day for submitting designs: 10 July 1961. Full particulars were published in the JOURNAL for January, page 102, but in addition it should be noted that corporate members of overseas societies allied to the RIBA are also invited to compete.

Royal Welsh National Eisteddfod, Maelor, 1961. Competitions Nos. 181, 182 and 183. All entrants must be Welsh or working or born in Wales. Full particulars were published in the JOURNAL for December, page 62.

New County Offices at Newtown St Boswells. Last day for submitting designs: 31 March 1961. Full particulars were published in the JOURNAL for May, page 245.

COMPETITION RESULT

Redevelopment of Piccadilly Circus: 'Evening News and Star' Competition.

1. (£300) Mr K. C. Soo [Student], Mr C. K. Togobo [Student] and Mr R. Westmaas [Student].
2. (£200) Mr Julian F. Hannam [Student] and Mr J. L. N. Pegrum [Student].
3. (£100) Mr G. B. Noble [Student] and Mrs Shirley E. Noble.

Board of Architectural Education

RIBA Final Examination, November-December 1960. The Final Examination was held in London, Leeds, Manchester, Newcastle, Edinburgh and Belfast from 23 November to 2 December 1960. Of the 273 candidates examined, 129 passed as follows:

Passed whole examination	80
Passed Part I only	49
	129

144 candidates were relegated.

The successful candidates are as follows:

Whole Examination

Adams: B. D.	Hope: (Miss)
Andrew: E. P.	Beryl M.
Barrett: M. V.	Jackson: Alan
Bartle: B. A.	Jarosz: W. T.
Belsom: D. W.	Jozefowicz-Wilde:
Black: J. H.	S. T.
Blair: D. G.	Kay: Bryan
Blenkin: John	King: B. M.
Bond: P. A.	Klavins: Zigurds
Bragg: A. G.	Lawes: D. S.
Brandenburg: A. D.	Levene: S. S.
Breton: F. B.	Longfield: M. B. K.
Brunskill: Alan	Mims: R. H.
Butler: J. S.	Murnaghan: A. M.
(Distinction in Thesis)	Nellis: Philip
Castles: D. D.	Page: R. C.
Clegg: T. B.	Palmer: J. H.
Cornish: J. C.	Parsons: J. R.
Crouch: J. D.	Plater: A. F.
Dako: M. F.	Pratt: A. J.
Davies: J. R.	Proctor: K. W.
Deacon: T. B.	Quilter: E. C.
Dible: J. K.	Richardson: H. F.
Dobie: R. W. Y.	Ross: N. T.
Eaves: P. J.	Rye: N. F. G.
Elliott: Paul	Sergeant: R. H.
(Distinction in Thesis)	Shirgaonkar: M. D.
Excell: G. S.	Shobbrook: P. G.
Fawcett: R. E.	Simpson: Douglas
Firth: Kenneth	Smith: Peter F.
Forrester: Donald	Sobieniewski: L. S.
Geden: R. A.	Stirk: John
Gillham: G. B.	Taylor: E. J. F.
Glenn: Donald	Thomson: David
Godwin: D. J.	Thomson: R. C.
Green: F. G. J.	Wager: S. J.
Grove-Stephens: J. C.	Warwick: E. J.
Hall: R. D.	Watson: J. M.
Hayman: P. J.	Webster: Hugh
Honer: P. W.	Whitney: M. G.
Hooper: J. C. W.	Willars: D. T.
	Williams: Leon
	Woodley: D. G.

List of successful candidates who sat for Part I only

Attwood: P. C.	Edmands: Peter
Baker: A. J.	Einzig: Richard
Baker: J. N.	Field: B. V.
Beeson: Stanley	Field: N. F.
Bishop: J. R.	Fletcher: C. K.
Bracey: J. E.	Hodgson: L. A.
Cheshire: R. W. G.	Hollis: D. S.
Clemit: J. H.	Hough: C. J. A.
Crockford: P. J.	Jeffries: B. E.
Dina: Bekele	Jones: Brian T. A.
Dobson: Alan	Jones: Raymond
Durne: L. P.	C. J.
Dwyer: T. C.	Knight: J. W.

Liong: R. K. C.	Scott: P. R.
Massey: J. H.	Sheard: Peter
Matthews: R. C.	Stevens: G. D.
Murfin: Keith	Swann: D. L.
Newell: Leonard	Swift: Colin
North: J. M.	Trinder: W. T.
Owen: T. A.	Turner: O. L.
Pike: J. G.	Walford: G. H.
Price: G. B.	Warrell: S. G.
Ritson: Donald	Williams: J. A.
Savery: Keith	Wood: D. M.
Savill: M. W. C.	Youett: G. A.

RIBA Special Final Examination, November-December 1960. The Special Final Examination was held in London, Leeds, Manchester, Newcastle, Edinburgh and Belfast from 23 November to 2 December 1960. Of the 123 candidates examined, 34 passed, as follows:

Passed whole examination	26
Passed Part I only	5
Passed Part II only	3

89 candidates were relegated.

The successful candidates are as follows:

Whole Examination

Berridge: D. W.	Jones: Ronald C. L.
Brockwell: J. A. C.	Lantos: F. Z.
Coast: H. E.	McAlister: J. A.
Cuthbert: E. W.	Marshall: T. D.
Dixon: C. B.	Morris: F. W.
Evans: S. F.	Nightingale:
Galbraith: William	Norman
Grossman: K. W.	Phillipott: A. G.
Gynn: S. T.	Shaw: R. G.
Hannah: George	Skinner: W. E. A.
Harvey: F. M.	Stoney: O. R. A.
Hawksworth:	Stride: R. C.
Richard	Watkins: H. D.
Howell: W. L.	Wilkinson: D. A.

List of successful candidates who sat for Part I only

Bastin: P. L.	Jan-Janin: Vojin
Graham: R. H.	Reynolds: G. A. J.
Hurst: T. W.	

List of successful candidates who sat for Part II only

Furness: N. B.	Tindall: J. E. A.
Murnane: Kevin	

Allied Societies

Changes of Officers and Addresses

West Yorkshire Society of Architects. Huddersfield Branch. Chairman, H. W. Curry [A].

New Zealand Institute of Architects. Taranaki-Wanganui-Manawatu District Branch. Chairman, D. A. Wilson [A]. Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, C. F. Cawsey [A], 205 Koromiko Road, Wanganui, New Zealand.

The Birmingham and Five Counties Architectural Association. RIBA Architecture Bronze Medal. Nomination forms in respect of the above award for a building of exceptional merit erected during the five years ended 31 December 1960 within the

area of the Association are obtainable from Mr G. R. Cleaver [A], 8 Newhall Street, Birmingham 3. Nominations must be submitted not later than 12 April 1961.

Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland. Election of Council and Officers 1961. The following officers have been elected: President: Mr Harry S. Robson [A]; Vice-President: Mr Raymond McGrath [F]; Hon. Secretary: Mr John F. Maguire [A]; Hon. Treasurer: Mr James F. Green; Council: Mr Wilfred Cantwell [F], Mr Luan Cuffe, Mr J. A. Douglas, Mr Pirias MacCionnaith, Mr Donncha McCullough, Mr Niall Meagher [A], Mr Niall Montgomery [A], Mr Eamon O'Byrne, Mr Dermot O'Toole, Mr O. Richardson, Mr F. Rogerson [A]; Ex-officio members of council (past-presidents): Mr George F. Beckett, Mr Eoghan D. Buckley, Mr Frederick G. Hicks, Mr Thomas F. Inglis, Mr Thomas P. Kennedy [F], Mr Gerald McNicholl.

General Notes

The Mannesman Office Building, Düsseldorf. The Mannesman Office Building in Düsseldorf is an interesting new high block on the banks of the Rhine. It was comprehensively described in the German journal *Deutsche Bauzeitschrift* last year and a translation, with illustrations, has been made by the Library of the Building Research Station. The description is unusually detailed and gives considerable information about contemporary German high-building technology. A limited number of copies is available free from the Librarian of the Building Research Station, Watford, Herts.

Coverage includes: site problems including relation to earlier buildings by Behrens, internal planning, structural design including foundations, general construction details, erection technique, services, façade-cleaning facilities and technical data.

The Worshipful Company of Tylers and Bricklayers. Extract from a Minute of the Gold and Silver Medals Committee. '1961 is the year of the Triennial Award made by The Worshipful Company of Tylers and Bricklayers, of Gold and Silver Medals. A Gold Medal will be presented to the architect of the building of most merit erected within eight miles of Charing Cross in brick and tile during the three years prior to the judgement of such award.

'A Silver Medal will be presented to the leading brick and tile craftsman employed on the building in respect of which the Gold Medal shall be awarded.

The adjudicators are Sir Edward Maufe, RA [F], Col. W. W. Dove, CBE, TD, FSA, CC, Mr John Pym [F] and Mr R. H. Uren [F].

'Nominations giving the name and address of the building, the architect and the builder, accompanied by one photograph of the building are invited by the company and must be received by the Clerk of the Company, 6 Bedford Row, London, WC1, by 31 March 1961.'

Mr C. D. Spragg, CBE [Hon. A], until July 1959 Secretary of the RIBA, has been elected an Honorary Member of the Federation of Malaya Society of Architects.

Obituaries

Frederick Robert Hiorns, FSA, MTPI [Retd F]
died on 15 January 1961.

Mr Edwin Williams, MBE [F] writes:

'Frederick Robert Hiorns was a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects; Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; and a Member of the Town Planning Institute.

'He received his early architectural education in Plymouth, and having had experience in the offices of architects in private practice, he entered the service of the London County Council in 1902 at the age of 26 and was for many years a senior member of the architectural staff, during which time he carried out a number of important assignments. He acted as liaison officer between the official architect Mr W. E. Riley, Architect to the Council, and Mr Ralph Knott, the selected architect, in respect of the building of County Hall itself, and his service in this connection was the subject of commendation by the appointed architects.

'Mr Hiorns prepared a number of housing schemes and designed the South-East London Technical Institute, the Weights and Measures Office in Euston Road, and a number of hospital units and extensions. He made an important contribution in 1943 to the work of a Departmental Committee set up by the Minister of Health to consider the cost of hospitals, and at about the same time the proposals to provide still further extensions to County Hall came under his personal charge.

'He was appointed Architect to the Council in 1939, when the department was engaged upon an extensive programme of housing, schools and hospital work, but the short time before the outbreak of war was a period of uncertainty and preparation for war. Civil Defence and the structural works required thereby became prior considerations. With the outbreak of hostilities all architectural work was brought to a halt, and the personnel was reorganised to man the Heavy Rescue Service. To few men could this period have been more distasteful. By reason of his nature and temperament Hiorns suffered intensely when his thoughts turned towards the amelioration of the suffering of others. His last work before retirement was to direct the initiation of the surveys and preliminary sketches which were to pave the way for the County of London Plan. He retired on 13 July 1941 before he could see many of his later dreams realised.

'Hiorns was the author of many essays and papers on architectural and art criticism, a Medallist for Design, South Kensington, a Godwin Bursar and Travelling Student, RIBA, an exhibitor at the Royal Academy, a Member of the Roman Society, a Member of the Art Workers Guild, and a Life Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, a Member of the Council of National Buildings Record, of the Committee of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, and of the Town and Country Planning Advisory Committee 1941-43. Also he was the author of *Town Planning in History* (1956); and together with Sir George Gater was responsible

for the Compilation of Volume XX of the LCC *Survey of London* appertaining to Trafalgar Square and neighbourhood.'

Mr Sidney Loweth [F] writes:

'The announcement of the death of "Freddy" Hiorns must have brought home to many of the past generation "the passage of time".'

'Personally, he was a kind, quiet and retiring man who shunned publicity of any kind whatsoever and had no time for those of his profession who sought so hard to attract attention to themselves.

'He was a very sincere, serious and painstaking official architect. A "real" and not a "paper" scholar who never spared himself in giving of his best to his Council. He was always readily approachable to members of his staff and particularly to the younger ones who were studying for examinations in the profession and whose careful and candid criticisms of their works were so much appreciated.

'However, he was deeply wounded by the design of the last wing of the North Block of County Hall, that was carried out after his retirement, as he and many other leading architects thought it beneath the standard and utterly out of keeping with the adjacent buildings designed by him.

'Frederick Hiorns spent many of his years of retirement in writing his book on "Town Buildings", which received so much favourable comment.

'He was a great collector of books and over the years built up a very fine Library, most of which he left to the RIBA, and the Bartlett School of Architecture of the London University.

'The London County Council owes a very great deal to him for the design and erection of much of its finest architecture.'

William Alban Jones [F]
died 15 May 1960.

Mr Victor Bain [F] writes:

'The death of William Alban Jones on 15 May 1960, at the age of 85 years, saw the passing of a remarkable figure in the architectural life of the West Riding of Yorkshire. His entry into the profession was somewhat unusual, for at an early age he had an urge to take up the more romantic life of the sea to which end he unbeknown to his widowed mother joined the training ship *Mercury* stationed at the Isle of Wight. Here he came under the vigilant eye of the Captain, C. B. Fry, who realised his nautical shortcomings, and enrolled him as a student of the Royal College of Art, in South Kensington, where for two consecutive years he obtained the National Silver Medal for Architectural Design.

'He served in the office of William Bakewell, and later joined Percy Robinson in partnership in Leeds. The firm had a successful run in competition work, being awarded first premium for Bethnal Green Town Hall; the Villa Marina, Isle of Man; Brighton and Hove Public Library and Museum; Hostel for Leeds Training College and Secondary School, Castleford. The practice was interrupted and terminated by the 1914-18 war.

'The years following the war saw Billy Jones engaged in housing and in private domestic work in much variety, in partnership with the late John Edward Stocks. One of the many and most successful schemes being the development of the hamlet of Linton near Wetherby, for which he was almost solely responsible, and he was fortunate in securing the full co-operation of the clients in perpetuating the fine traditional type of the Yorkshire Manor House, executed in stone, and having stone grey slate roofs. Many were reconstructed in old weathered materials giving character and interest to the neighbourhood. At the age of 78 he won the Ministry of Housing Medal for the West Riding, for council houses at North Ripton.

'A man of unquenchable enthusiasm he virtually died in harness, completing his last design a few days before his death, in a clear and masterly manner and rendered in the fine style of draughtsmanship for which he was noted.

'He was a Past President of the West Yorkshire Society of Architects, and a past member of the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects. An exhibitor at the Royal Academy, and a past member of the Chelsea Arts Club. He also was a founder member and secretary of the Leeds Arts Club, which claimed to be one of the most lively artistic centres outside London. G. Bernard Shaw and G. K. Chesterton were among the frequent and noted visitors to the club. Chesterton, Phil May, Holbrook Jackson and A. R. Orage were amongst the well-known members.

'Known to all his friends as Billy he was a most lovable character, keenly interested in the Arts, who knew and enjoyed the art of living. He will be greatly missed by all whose privilege and pleasure it was to know him.

'The two sons of Mr Jones have succeeded to the practice of Jones and Stocks, in Leeds.'

Ernest Martin Joseph, CBE [F]
died on 30 August 1960.

Mr F. Milton Cashmore [F] writes:

'Ernest Martin Joseph died at the age of 83 years, in the centenary year of his firm, Messrs Joseph. He was a man of remarkable energy and one of the old school in his knowledge of materials and methods of building, vitally interested in every stage of the operations and with a remarkable ability to produce a first-class structure with speed and economy. He worked amazingly long hours, being frequently at a site when the contractors arrived and spending whatever spare time he had in the preparation of sketches for schemes which he did not hesitate to scrap when he conceived an even better idea.

'During the First World War he became a Major attached to the old Army Canteen Board, afterwards to become NAAFI, and he returned to serve NAAFI in the Second World War as Director of Works. He was then in charge of all building projects, especially in the formation of temporary clubs for the troops, showing an exceptional ability in creating buildings from Nissen huts, without them having the faintest resemblance to such structures, with decorative treatments and furnishings in the lounges and canteens, etc., of a standard which was greatly appreciated. In addition, existing buildings were adapted

at home and abroad and on occasions he did not hesitate to fly to Berlin at an age of nearly 70, to advise on the adaptation of a particular building.

'The temporary clubs were in many instances replaced by permanent buildings of a high standard, in some cases with residential accommodation for the members of the forces, their wives and children. Major schemes for example, of this nature, were situated in Plymouth, Chatham, and Catterick, whilst there were other clubs at Salisbury, Lincoln, Aldershot, Colchester and Portsmouth.

'In private practice with his firm, the list of buildings with which he was associated is a formidable one, to name only a few, St Helen's Court for the Shell Petroleum Company, Shell-Mex House, Head Offices for the Alliance Assurance Company, additions to the Prudential Assurance Company's buildings in High Holborn, and numerous other office buildings, merchant banks and private houses, and flats and housing for borough councils, in addition to blocks of high-class flats at Orchard Court, Portman Court, Melbury Court and Lowndes Square, etc.

'His activities in charitable affairs, boys clubs and the like were prodigious, and his memory will be cherished in many organisations to which he gave the most unselfish time and assistance.'

Robert Russell Prentice [Retd F]
died on 28 September 1960.

Mr Thomas Spencer [F] writes:

'Mr Robert Russell Prentice, who was born in Burntisland, Fife, Scotland, in 1883, served his apprenticeship with Sir George Washington Brown, RSA, Edinburgh, after which he went to France to study at the Ecole de Beaux Arts, Paris. In 1907 he joined the staff of Mewes and Davis, London, where, among other things, he enjoyed the opportunity of being associated in work on the Ritz Hotel project being undertaken by the firm at that time. After leaving London, he decided to take up practice in Buenos Aires where he joined the staff of L. Faure Dujarric and practised in partnership with him from 1911 until the outbreak of war, during which time he served as a technical officer

in the RFC and RAF. In 1919 he returned to Buenos Aires where he practised alone and also in partnership with Mr A. Spandri until 1922 when he went to Rio de Janeiro and remained there until his retirement and return to Great Britain in 1952.

'During his period of practice in South America he was responsible for many undertakings of considerable merit and his principal works included such buildings as the British Embassy, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Leopoldina Railway Station in Rio de Janeiro, together with the Central Cordoba Railway Station in Buenos Aires.

'Robert Prentice died in Eastbourne at the age of 77 after a long and varied career during which he made a real and lasting contribution to the profession.'

Colonel Noel Huxley Waller, MC, TD, MA(Cantab.), DL [F]
died on 4 January 1961.

Colonel Waller was the last of three generations of the family to be employed by the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. The family had given more than 100 years service to the Cathedral when he retired last July.

Like his father, Colonel Waller served in the 5th Battalion of the Gloucestershire Regiment. He was commissioned in the 2nd Volunteer Battalion in 1902 and during the 1914-18 war served in France and Italy. For his services during the war he was awarded the Military Cross, and was mentioned in despatches. During the last war, as Army Welfare Officer for Gloucester and district, he was called upon to deal with many cases involving domestic problems affecting serving soldiers.

Colonel Waller was a Past President of the Wessex Federal Society of Architects, and served on the Council of the RIBA.

During the latter part of his appointment he had the satisfaction of seeing a great scheme of repair to the Cathedral undertaken, with funds from the appeal launched by Bishop Woodward in 1952. Since then he had helped to direct a number of major works, particularly to the roofs. Other work carried out by the Waller family included repairs and additions to many Gloucestershire churches, and also to churches in nearby counties.

Notes from the Council Minutes

Meeting held on 7 February 1961

Appointment of RIBA Representatives

(a) *Architects' Registration Council, for the year beginning 1 April 1961.* (i) *Council.* W. A. Allen [A], J. B. Brandt [F], J. E. A. Brownrigg [A], L. A. Chackett [F], Denis Clarke Hall [F], Thomas S. Cordiner [F], Clifford Culpin [F], A. G. Sheppard Fidler [F], R. O. Foster [F], S. Vincent Goodman [F], F. R. Greenen [A], Leonard C. Howitt [F], R. J. Hurst [F], Herbert Jackson [F], S. A. W. Johnson-Marshall [A], Cecil Kennard [F], Arthur Lazenby [A], A. H. Livingstone [A], E. D. Lyons [A], Eric A. Lyons [F], E. D. Mills [F], J. A. H. Mottram [A], T. E. North [F], F. B. Pooley [F], Geoffrey Rowe [A], John C. Stillman [A], E. F. Tew [F], R. H. Uren [F], David B. Waterhouse [A], Thurston M. Williams [A].

(ii) *Admission Committee.* L. A. Chackett [F], Denis Clarke Hall [F], Arthur Lazenby [A], E. D. Lyons [A]. (iii) *Finance and General Purposes Committee.* R. O. Foster [F]. (iv) *Professional Purposes Committee.* L. A. Chackett [F]. (v) *Board of Architectural Education.* Denis Clarke Hall [F], E. D. Mills [F].

Membership. The following members were elected: as Fellows 8; as Associates 184.

Students. 201 Probationers were elected as Students.

Applications for Reinstatement. The following applications were approved: as Fellow: Thomas Scott, OBE [Retd F]; as Associates: Edward Julian Carter, John David Armishaw Carter, Norman Henderson Cullen, John Benthon Dinsdale, Amos Ronald Fairlie McGahan, Mrs Katharine Pamela

Miller (*née* Slater), Maurice Keith Smith, Christopher Jack Southin, Francis George Dudley Stone, Robert Oakman Sutherland; as Licentiate: William Robert Hone Rysdown Rogers.

Obituary. The Secretary reported with regret the death of the following members: Andrew David Haxton [F], William Alban Jones [F], Harry Castle Hiett Monson [F], Albert Newton Thorpe [F], Colonel Noel Huxley Waller, MC, TD [F], Henry Wilson, OBE [F], Lieut.-Colonel Sydney White Cranfield, TD [Retd F], Basil Wallis Fitch-Jones [Retd F], Joseph William Adamson [A], James Desmond Burniston [A], Frank Dunnett [A], Frederick Uriah Jenkins [A], Hasan Hayat Khan [A], Ralph Bertram Pearce [A], William Herbert Swann [A], John Moulding Clarke [Retd A], John Stewart Hodges [Retd A], Glyn Langton Gregory [L], Raymond R. Hammond [L], John Rutherford Johnstone [L], Bertram George Whatmough [L], Harry Arthur Goldman [Retd L], Frederick John Ward [Retd L], James Sibbald [Student].

By resolution of the Council the sympathy and condolences of the Royal Institute have been conveyed to their relatives.

Membership Lists

ELECTION: 7 FEBRUARY 1961

The following candidates for membership were elected on 7 February 1961.

AS FELLOWS (8)

Barr: Albert William Cleeve, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic).
Dannatt: James Trevor, Dip.Arch.(The Polytechnic).
Forster: Karl Murray, Dip.Arch.(Melbourne), Brighton, Victoria, Australia.
Gray: Maxwell Camplin, MBE, B.Arch. (Auck. N.Z.).
Hobbs: Charles Iredale, Kumasi, Ghana, West Africa.
Moss: Michael Frederick Harper, Nottingham.
Samarasekera: Agampodi Justin Victor de Zoysa, Colombo, Ceylon.

and the following Licentiate who is qualified under Section IV, Clause 4(c)(ii) of the Supplemental Charter of 1925:

Shea: Francis Matthew, Margate.

AS ASSOCIATES (184)

Adams: Brian Rhoderic, AADipl., Edinburgh.
Agabeg: George Raymond.
Alderson: John Noble, Dipl.Arch.(Leeds), Burnley.
Allen: Frank David.
Altman: Frank Rendel, Warrington.
Arundel: Humphrey Everard, B.Arch.(Sydney).
Ashfold: Bernard Alfred, A.R.I.C.S., Watford.
Ballantyne: Edward Brown, DA(Dundee), Auchtermuchty.
Bargh: John Geoffrey, MA(Cantab.), B.Arch. (Manitoba), B.Sc.(Eng.)(Nottm), Dip.T.P (Glas.).
Barton: Arthur James Eustace, Edinburgh.
Bates: Donald, Halifax.
Beach: Leslie John.
Bell: Surender Mohan, Dipl.Arch.(Oxford), Oxford.
Bell: Joseph Raymond, Broadstone.
Bell: William Methven, DA(Dundee), Dundee.
Bendelow: Irvine John Edward, Dipl.Arch. (UCL).
Benson: John Bernard, Dipl.Arch.(UCL).
Blackwood: Brian George William, Tunbridge Wells.
Blades: Brian Frost, Bedford.
Bourne: Kenneth Bernard.
Bousell: Roy Ernest, Brighton.
Boyd: William Brian Patton, Belfast.

Bradley: Peter John Richard, Dip.Arch.(The Polytechnic).
Britton: Peter John, AADipl., Colchester.
Brown: Geoffrey, Leamington Spa.
Brown: Ian Clement, Dip.Arch.(Dunelm), Newcastle upon Tyne.
Burrows: Thomas Norman, Blackpool.
Buss: Roger Michael, Ilford.
Campbell: Ian Gordon, Paisley.
Campion: David Goring, BA(Arch.)(Lond.), Norwich.
Chan: Arthur Fai-Tong, B.Arch.(Manitoba), Dip.T.P(Glas.).
Chan: Leong Hee, B.Arch.(Melbourne), Kuala Lumpur, Malaya.
Chandawarkar: Yatindra Marutiro.
Charney: Leon Joseph, B.Arch.(Rand), Johannesburg, South Africa.
Cherrill: John Oliver, Swindon.
Cochrane: Peter Dalgarno, Dip.Arch.(Manchester), Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.
Cocks: Brian John, Dipl.Arch.(UCL), Felixstowe.
Collerton: Alexander, B.Arch.(Dunelm), Newcastle upon Tyne.
Collier: James, Newcastle upon Tyne.
Cooper: Denis, New Barnet.
Cowen: Cyril Norman.
Cowlard: Sydney George, Chalfont St Peter.
Cox: John, BA(Arch.)(Lond.).
Creedon: Robert Christopher, Dublin.
Croft: Herbert Kemble, Bath.
Crummett: Peter Alan, Chaddle.
Cuthbert: Peter George, Dipl.Arch.(Northern Polytechnic).
Daniels: Jack Edwin James, Bexleyheath.
Davidson: Colin Philip, Dipl.Arch.(Northern Polytechnic), Gloucester.
Davies: David Thomas Idwal Griffith, BA (Oxon), BA, Dipl.Arch.(Cantab.), Cambridge.
Davies: George Walter James, Abbe's Langley.
Davis: Eric Richard, Chester.
Davis: Maurice Edwin William, Oxford.
Davison: John David, Dip.Arch.(The Polytechnic).
Deeley: Ronald William.
Degler: Zenon Czeslaw, Wirral.
Deighton: Gerald Kenneth Thomas, Datchet.
Denning: Norman Eric, Plymouth.
Dinnis: Francis Buchan, DA(Edin.), Edinburgh.
Dodds: Alan John, Manchester.
Donald: Kenneth, Chester-le-Street.
Dryburgh: Kenneth Andrew, Godalming.
Edmonds: Norman Alfred, A.R.I.C.S., South Croydon.
Ellis: Gordon William, Portsmouth.
Everitt: Michael Boswell, Dip.Arch.(Leics.), Lincoln.
Farmery: Ian Hugh, Selby.
Farquhar: Ian Copland, Dip.Arch.(Abdn), Aberdeen.
Fearnley: John Vickers, Coventry.
Ferguson: Hugh Crawford Stewart, DA(Glas.), Glasgow.
Frampton: Kenneth Brian.
French: Peter James, Lancing.
Galberg: George Joseph.
Gerhardt: Rainer Alfred Heinrich, Dip.Arch. (Pretoria), Pretoria, South Africa.
Gillespie: James McRitchie, DA(Dundee), Dundee.
Gilmore: William James, Buckhurst Hill.
Goldberg: Harry, B.Arch.(Rand), Johannesburg, Transvaal, South Africa.
Goodall: John Keith, Dewsbury.
Grant: Peter, Dip.Arch.(Abdn), Aberdeen.
Gray: Peter Desmond.
Griffith: Dennis.
Grubb: Geoffrey Edward, Droitwich.
Hall: Peter Michael, Dip.Arch.(Sheffield), Sheffield.
Harding: Clarence Mortimore, Aylesbury.
Hargreaves: Michael John, BA(Arch.)(Lond.), Bexleyheath.
Harrison: Godfrey.
Harvey: Gerald Peter.
Hastings: Francis Nisbet, DA(Edin.), Gateshead.
Hawkins: Geoffrey John.
Heelis: Gordon, Derby.
Herman: Abraham, Dip.Arch.(Hammersmith).
Hickman: Anthony Stanley Franklin, D.Arch. (Kingston), Wargrave.
Hill: Donald Stirling, Redcar.
Ho: John Lung Tat, B.Arch.(NSW), Alor Star, Kedah, Malaya.
Hockly: Anthony Harold, B.Arch.(CT), Kenilworth, Cape, South Africa.
Honer: John David.
Hudson: Keith Edwin, Wareham.
Hunter: James, Liverpool.
Hyland: Anthony David Charles, BA(Arch.)(Lond.), South Croydon.

Ireland: David, DA(Dundee), Dundee.
Isaac: Alan Reginald George, Bristol.
Jack: Matthew Dudgeon, Dollar.
Janssens: Garth Warren, Dip.Arch.(The Polytechnic).
Jeavons: Gordon Righton, Wolverhampton.
Joel: Stephen Victor, North Shields.
Jones: Graham Harold, Farnborough.
Jones: William Lindsay Garner, Dipl.Arch. (UCL).
Joubert de la Ferte, (Miss) Annette, Dip.Arch. (The Polytechnic).
Kennard: Robin Anthony, Dip.Arch.(RWA), Taunton.
Kinloch: Ian Watson, Glasgow.
Knowles: Wallace Charles, A.R.I.C.S., Walton-on-Thames.
Lane: Edward Ronald, BA(Arch.)(Lond.), Tonbridge.
Leader: Douglas Ernest, Dip.Arch.(The Polytechnic).
Lewis: Glynfyll Lloyd Richards, Romford.
Lim: Biu-Pui, B.Arch.(Sydney), Causeway Bay, Hong Kong.
Logan: George, Chester-le-Street.
Loo: Henry Sin Seng, B.Arch.(Melbourne), Singapore.
Luckhurst: David James Francis, BA(Arch.)(Lond.), Haslemere.
Lutowski: Mirosław, Glasgow.
McDavitt: Robert Gale, Dipl.Arch.(Northern Polytechnic), High Wycombe.
McIlwaine: Derek Esler, Portstewart.
Marsh: Michael John, Weston-super-Mare.
Meldrum: Ian Edward Alexander, Rawdon.
Mew: Victor John, Dip.Arch.(Hammersmith), Woking.
Miller: Rex Antony, Ipswich.
Millis: Arthur Peter, Bridgend.
Moon: Gordon Ivor, Dipl.Arch.(Leeds), Leeds.
Morgan: David John, Dip.Arch.(The Polytechnic), Radlett.
Mortimer: Kenneth Charles, Barry.
Murray: Charles Russell, Currie.
Nesbitt: John Albert.
Nevay: Paul Dominic, B.Arch.(CT), George, Cape, South Africa.
Neylan: Michael Christopher.
Nicholas: Leonard Albert, Langley.
Nicholls: Anthony David, Birmingham.
O'Connor: (Miss) Eileen Mary, Galway, Ireland.
O'Connor: Michael, Pontefract.
Owen: Leslie, Leeds.
Palmer: Peter John Jordan, BA(Arch.)(Lond.).
Parry: Edward Chapman, Burnley.
Pauw: Theunis Nel, B.Arch.(CT), Stellenbosch, Cape Province, South Africa.
Pooley: Norman Grierson, Windsor.
Portbury: Alan Frederick, Hoddesdon.
Pradham: Anant Vinayak.
Preston: David Ian.
Price: Edward David Bryan, Dip.Arch. (Sheffield), Sheffield.
Price: Joseph Francis, Bristol.
Pritchard: Richard Alfred, Dipl.Arch.(Canterbury).
Prosser: David Ivor, Nottingham.
Rawson: Francis Keith, Berkhamsted.
Renhard: John Thomas, Birmingham.
Ridgett: John William, Reading.
Roberts: John Anthony, Dipl.Arch.(Leeds).
Routledge: James Harry, Paisley.
Rudowski: Leszek.
Sexton: John Raymond, Great Missenden.
Simpson: Alan Frank, Dipl.Arch.(Leeds), Widnes.
Simpson: (Mrs) Diana Barr, Dipl.Arch.(Leeds), Widnes.
Smith: Harold, Keighley.
Smith: John Peter, Keighley.
Smith: Raymond Carol, Haverhill.
Spawforth: Peter David, Dipl.Arch.(Leeds), Leeds.
Stenhouse: George Alexander, DA(Edin.), Burntisland.
Stovin-Bradford: Frank Randolph, Amersham.
Sutton: Donald Eric, B.Arch.(L'pool), Southport.
Swaine: Richard Carter, Hull.
Swanson: Mackie Bruce, Edinburgh.
Taylor: Ernest Norman.
Taylor: Lionel Frederick, Dip.Arch.(The Polytechnic).
Taylor: Stephen Douglas, South Oxhey.
Tottterdill: John Wallis, MCD, B.Arch. (L'pool), Bristol.
Ungless: William Francis, Dipl.Arch.(UCL).
Walden: Derek Walter James, Chelmsford.
Waller: Grant, Dipl.Arch.(Northern Polytechnic).
Wallis: Alan Victor, Bradford.
Warner: Brian, Coventry.
Way: John Lewis, Blackpool.

Wenczek: Erwin Bruno Otto, Bristol.
 White: David Herman, Highbridge.
 Wild: Leonard Alan, Manchester.
 Wilson: (Mrs) Gillian Elizabeth, Dipl.Arch. (Oxford).
 Wilson: Terrance, Harrogate.
 Wodehouse: Lawrence Michael, Dip.Arch. (Dunelm), Norwich.
 Yeo: (Miss) Alice Yong Soo.
 Zehetmayr: (Miss) Jean Frances.

ELECTION: 11 APRIL 1961

An election of candidates for membership will take place on 11 April 1961. The names and addresses of the candidates found by the Council to be eligible and qualified in accordance with the Charter and Bye-laws, with the names of their proposers, are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary, RIBA, not later than Friday 17 March 1961.

The names following the applicant's address are those of his proposers.

AS FELLOWS (7)

Bridgen: Gerard William, Dip.Arch.(The Polytechnic), 30 High Street, Tunbridge Wells, Kent; 'Novar', Burwash, Etchingham, East Sussex. K. J. Ball, C. J. Parker, W. Irving Watson.
Chandler: Edwin George, MTPI, City Architect and Planning Officer, Town Hall, Oxford; 'Hillslope', Pullens Lane, Oxford, G. R. Hutton, David Booth, Kenneth A. Stevens.
Eastwick-Field: John Charles, BA(Arch.) (Lond.), 30 John Street, Bedford Row, WC1; 24 The Little Boltons, SW10. Philip Powell, Leo De Syllas, C. K. Capon.
Goalen: Gerard Thomas, B.Arch.(L'pool), A MTPI, 19 The Rows, Stone Cross, Harlow, Essex; 87 Rye Street, Bishop's Stortford, Herts. Frederick Gibberd, A. E. Kelsey, R. J. Double.
Hare: Richard Williams, BA(Arch.)(Lond.), De Vaux House, De Vaux Place, Salisbury, Wilt.; 21A The Close, Salisbury, R. J. Potter, J. H. Jacob, J. E. K. Harrison.
Snodgrass: James Robert, B.Arch., Dip.TP (Rand), 45 Montalt Road, Woodford Green, Essex. E. W. N. Mallows, Thomas E. North, Frederick Jones.
Stillman: John Cecil, Dipl.Arch.(UCL), 30 John Street, Bedford Row, WC1; 49 Brookfield, Highgate West Hill, N6. Philip Powell, C. K. Capon, C. G. Stillman.

AS ASSOCIATES (74)

Abbott: David Lidington, Dip.Arch.(Birm), 2 Welford Road, Shirley, Solihull, Warwick. J. F. R. Gooding, Herbert Jackson, A. Douglas Jones.
Appleby: Kenneth, B.Arch.(Dunelm), 21 Auckland Hill, West Norwood, SE27. Prof. J. H. Napper, H. Wharfe, Bruce Allsopp.
Belcher: John Anthony, 6 Rounds Hill, Bracknell, Berks. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).
Bredely: Hubert William, Dip.Arch.(Birm), 43 Addiscombe Road, East Croydon, Surrey. A. Douglas Jones, J. F. R. Gooding, Herbert Jackson.
Brooks: Edwin, 25 Austhorpe Avenue, Whitkirk, Leeds 15. F. Chippindale, K. Turner, Victor Bain.
Butcher: Ralph, Dipl.Arch.(Hull), 97 Brindley Street, Hull. J. Konrad, A. C. Blackmore, J. P. Taylor.
Calvert: Charles Augustine, Dip.Arch. (Birm), 71 Holly Lane, Erdington, Birmingham 24. A. G. Sheppard Fidler, A. Douglas Jones, F. W. B. Charles.
Chamberlain: Leonard Victor, Dipl.Arch. (Canterbury), 79 Stradella Road, Herne Hill, SE24. J. W. Macgregor, D. T. Wallis, John Ware.
Chaplin: Frederick John Michael, BA, (Cantab.), 4 Cathedral Close, Norwich. Prof. Sir Leslie Martin, W. Parker Dyson, David Roberts.
Chojnicki: Leszek Bogdan, 38 Cambridge Avenue, Greenford, Middx. Verner O. Rees and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).
Coast: Herbert Edward, 3 Bobmore Lane, Marlow, Bucks. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).
Coates: Neil Trevor, Dip.Arch.(The Polytechnic), 112 Exeter Street, Salisbury. J. S. Foster, P. W. Haine, John S. Walkden.

Crawford: (Mrs) Barbara, Dip.Arch.(Birm), 64 Orton Close, Water Orton, Warwick. A. Douglas Jones, Donald E. E. Gibson, F. W. B. Charles.
Da Cruz: Francisco Rui, D.A., Dip.TP (Glas.), c/o Asenjo, 48 Annbank Street, Glasgow, El. Prof. F. Fielden and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).
Davies: Edward Kenneth Morgan, Dip.Arch. (Wales), 13 Cathedral Road, Cardiff. Lewis John, C. F. Jones, Trevor Hill.
De Gruchy: Graham Francis de Quetteville, Dip.Arch.(Rand), 13 Duke Street, St James's, SW2. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).
Deuchars: John, BA(Cantab.), Dorset Cottage, Hastings Road, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex. Prof. Sir Leslie Martin, David Roberts, Frankland Dark.
Dickinson: Brian, Dipl.Arch.(Leeds), 25 Devonshire Place Mews, Baker Street, W1. F. Chippindale, Frank Risdon, K. Turner.
Dougllass: Ronald, Dip.Arch.(Birm), 89 Worlds End Lane, Quinton, Birmingham. A. Douglas Jones, Seymour Harris, F. W. B. Charles.
Downes: J. Neil, B.Arch.(NUI Dublin), 22 Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin. Dr J. V. Downes, Raymond McGrath, Wilfrid Cantwell.
Edmundson: Basil John, Dip.Arch.(Birm), 45 Grove End Road, Farnham, Surrey. A. Douglas Jones, Herbert Jackson, F. W. B. Charles.
Ellison: Anthony, Dipl.Arch.(Leeds), Flat 2, Cliffe Lodge, Cliffe Lane, Baildon, Shipley, Yorks. W. C. Brown, E. D. Jordan, F. Chippindale.
Emanuel: Raphael Ralph, BA(Arch.)(Manchester), 1 Wellington Street West, Salford 7, Lancs. Prof. R. A. Cordingley, Eric S. Benson, J. Price Nunn.
Espie: James Arthur George, Dip.Arch. (Sheffield), 262 Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast 4, Northern Ireland. Prof. John Needham, J. H. Swann, John Nicol.
Evans: Derek, Dip.Arch.(Sheffield), 3 Hallamshire Close, Fulwood, Sheffield 10. Prof. Stephen Welsh, Prof. John Needham, H. B. Leighton.
Fay: Philip Gerald, B.Arch.(NUI Dublin), 1 Kildare Street, Newry, Co. Down, Northern Ireland. Prof. J. V. Downes, W. A. Maguire, Wilfrid Cantwell.
Geeson: Cedric, Dip.Arch.(Leics.), 44 Springfield Road, Stonegate, Leicester. Robert Howrie, T. W. Haird, S. Penn Smith.
Gray: Christopher John Robert, Dip.Arch. (Wales), 128 Queens Hill Crescent, Newport, Mon. Lewis John, Chessor Matthew, H. A. Bull.
Greenacre: Philip James Frederick, Dip. Arch.(RWA), 5 York Gardens, Clifton, Bristol 8. L. Keir Hett, David O. Searle, Kenneth Nealon.
Hattrell: Michael Walter, BA(Cantab.), 1 Queens Road, Coventry. Prof. Sir Leslie Martin, Roderick Enthoven, F. R. S. Yorke.
Henniker-Gotley: Anthony Roger, Dip.Arch. (Birm), 6 Gainsborough Gardens, Hampstead, NW3. Herbert Jackson, J. F. R. Gooding, A. Douglas Jones.
Hinch: David, Dip.Arch.(Nottm), 18 Fernleigh Avenue, Mapperley, Nottingham. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).
Jeffery: Robert Stephen, AADipl., 21 Riggindale Road, SW16. Arthur Korn, Whitfield Lewis, Leo de Syllas.
Joliffe: Sidney, Dip.Arch.(Birm), 96 King Charles Road, Surbiton, Surrey. Donald E. E. Gibson, A. Douglas Jones, F. W. B. Charles.
Joyce: Peter Ernest, 29 Cookridge Avenue, Cookridge, Leeds 16. F. Chippindale, Kenneth Turner, R. H. Winder.
Kelly: Edward James, Dip.Arch.(Wales), 3 Westwood Avenue, Rishton, Blackburn, Lancs. Gordon Stirrup, Lewis John, William H. Harrison.
Lapthorn: Benjamin Alan, Dip.Arch.(Birm), Department of Architecture and Planning, Council House, Earl Street, Coventry. A. Douglas Jones, F. W. B. Charles, G. Alan G. Miller.
Lewis: Peter William Thomas, Dip.Arch. (Birm), 8 Church Grove, Billesley, Birmingham. A. Douglas Jones, Herbert Jackson, J. F. R. Gooding.
Lewis: Wynford Elvet, Dip.Arch.(Wales), 90 New Road, Llanelly, Carmarthenshire. Lewis John, C. F. Jones, Johnson Blackett.
Liptrot: Malcolm Hugh, Dip.Arch., Dip.TP (Manchester), 17 Poplar Grove, St Helens, Lancs. Prof. R. A. Cordingley, Eric S. Benson, Hubert Bennett.

Lukyn Williams: Humphrey John, MA (Cantab.), Dip.Arch.(The Polytechnic), 10 Peterborough Villas, SW6. J. S. Foster, Philip Powell, John S. Walkden.
May: Paul Quinton, Dip.Arch.(Leics.), 227 Coleshill Road, Birmingham 34. Robert Howrie, S. Penn Smith, A. E. Eberlin.
Mills: Brian Norton, Dip.Arch.(Birm), 5 Cornwall Mansions, Baker Street, NW1. Seymour Harris, A. Douglas Jones, F. W. B. Charles.
Mills: John Herbert, Deanhurst, Acrefield Road, Hough Green, near Widnes. J. G. R. Sheridan, M. G. Gilling, Leslie W. M. Alexander.
Murray: George William McLeman, Dip. Arch.(The Polytechnic), 8 St Thomas Drive, Orpington, Kent. H. W. Rosenthal, J. S. Foster, John S. Walkden.
Nicol: Peter Kirkus, 182 Finborough Road, Kensington, SW10. Hubert Bennett, F. G. West, Edwin Williams.
Parker: (Miss) Elizabeth Anne, DA(Edin.), 71 Victoria Road, Holywood, County Down. Thomas R. Eagar, Alan Reisch, J. Holt.
Penfold: Anthony Howard, MCD, B.Arch. (L'pool), AMTPI, 195 Russell Road, Moseley, Birmingham 13. Prof. R. Gardner-Medwin, A. G. Sheppard Fidler, Peter Shephard.
Pennan: David Roland, DA(Edin.), St Margarets, Glebe Road, Cramond, Edinburgh. Peter S. Ferguson, J. H. Glover, W. I. Thomson.
Penrose: Anthony Jack, Dip.Arch.(RWA), 2 Goldney Road, Clifton, Bristol 8. John Collins, F. L. Hannam, T. H. B. Burrough.
Perry: Peter Jack, Dip.Arch.(The Polytechnic), 2 Templars Avenue, NW11. John S. Walkden and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).
Randall: John Christopher, Dipl.Arch. (Oxford), 75 Uplands Road, Bournemouth. Hants. Reginald Cave, Prof. Robert H. Mathew, Elie Mayorcas.
Rao: Domalpalli Madan Mohan, Dip.Arch. (Leics.), 92 Calbourne Road, SW12. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).
Rathbone: Charles Benedict, B.Arch., MCD (L'pool), 15 Princes Park Mansions, Liverpool 8. Sir Hugh Casson, Neville Conder, Prof. H. Myles Wright.
Rhodes: Alan Wheeler, Dipl.Arch.(Leeds), c/o Messrs Jennings and Gill, Market Place, Ambleside, Westmorland. F. Chippindale, K. Turner, Alan Chambers.
Ridgway: Malcolm Lewis, Dip.Arch.(Northern Polytechnic), 22 Coolhurst Road, Crouch End, N8. C. G. Bath, S. F. Burley, J. E. Moore.
Roberts: Brian John, Dip.Arch.(Wales), 56 Doughty Street, Bloomsbury, WC1. M. H. Cooke-Yarborough, Leo de Syllas, Lewis John.
Rodda: Bryan Thomas John, Dip.Arch.(The Polytechnic), 49 Court Farm Avenue, Ewell, Surrey. G. B. A. Williams, John S. Walkden, Alec Gibson.
Rowe: (Miss) Jillian Mary, Dip.Arch. (Leeds), 50 Nursery Lane, Alwoodley, Leeds 17. F. Chippindale, Kenneth Turner, A. W. Glover.
Sanderson: Stuart William, Dip.Arch.(Birm), Ruan Beg, 31 Tinacre Hill, Wightwick, near Wolverhampton. A. Douglas Jones, Herbert Jackson, J. F. R. Gooding.
Sargent: Peter, Dip.Arch.(Sheffield), Back 14 Nethershire Lane, Shiregreen, Sheffield 5. Prof. John Needham, Prof. Stephen Welsh, H. B. Leighton.
Saunders: Robert, Dip.Arch.(Wales), 7 Squires Court, Abingdon Road, Finchley, N3. Lewis John, Anthony Fox, C. K. Capon.
Scott: Alan Rowland, Dip.Arch.(Birm), 81 Wychall Lane, Kings Norton, Birmingham 30. A. Douglas Jones, Reginald L. Stone, Leonard J. Multon.
Scott: James MacIntosh, DA(Edin.), 95 Winifred Crescent, Kirkcaldy. Fife. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).
Sheridon: Leslie John, Dip.Arch.(Manchester), 35 Buckingham Road, Maghull, Lancs. Prof. R. A. Cordingley, Eric S. Benson, J. Allen Haddy.
Sutcliffe: Thomas Michael, Dipl.Arch. (UCL), 50 Granville Park, SE13. Eldrid L. W. Davies, Alan H. Devereux, R. C. White-Cooper.
Thomson: Walter Alexander, Dip.Arch. (Birm), MLA(Harvard), 29 Hill Road, Tivdale, Tipton, Staffs. A. Douglas Jones, Alan R. Young, F. W. B. Charles.
Thorpe: Stephen John, BA(Arch.)(Lond.), 87 Hare Lane, Claygate, Esher, Surrey. R. C.

White-Cooper, A. M. Foyle, Charles W. J. Smeed.

Trimble: Ronald Henry, Dip.Arch.(The Polytechnic), 10 Seamount, Shore Road, Belfast 15. John S. Wallden, J. H. Swann, John Nicol.

Trout: Frank David, Dip.Arch.(Nottm), 51 Baslow Drive, Nottingham. Norman Summers, Colin Gray, Peter Bartlett.

Vaughan: Ernest John, Dipl.Arch.(UCL), 67 Weston Park, Hornsey, N8. R. C. White-Cooper, H. F. Hoar, Arthur M. Foyle.

Watts: Colin John, Dip.Arch.(Sheffield), 'Braemar', Peulwys Road, Old Colwyn, Colwyn Bay, Denbighshire. Prof. Stephen Welsh. Prof. John Needham, G. Bellis.

Williams: David Lindsay, Dip.Arch.(Wales), 18 Plastreoda, Whitechurch, Cardiff. S. E. T. Cusdin, F. L. Preston, Lewis John.

Woods: Michael Francis, BA(Cantab.), 7 Hereford Square, SW7. Peter Chamberlin and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).

ELECTION: 27 JUNE 1961

An election of candidates for membership will take place on 27 June 1961. The names and addresses of the overseas candidates found by the Council to be eligible and qualified in accordance with the Charter and Bye-laws, with the names of their proposers, are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary, RIBA, not later than Tuesday 30 May 1961.

The names following the applicant's address are those of his proposers.

AS FELLOWS (3)

Goldthorp: Joseph, Office of the Consulting Architect, B. and R. Department, Southern Zone, Hyderabad, West Pakistan. A. E. J. Hastings and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).

Key: Peter Stuart, 4 Premco Building, Second Street, Umtali, Southern Rhodesia; 170 Main Street, Umtali. W. D. A. Cathcart, J. Atholl Richardson, C. Ross MacKenzie.

McGuiness: William, Dip.Arch.(Dunelm), PO Box 9887, Mombasa, Kenya. G. B. E. Norburn, Eric D. Hill, A. W. G. Inglis.

AS ASSOCIATES (36)

Abramson: Clifford Dennis, B.Arch.(Rand), 303 Rushey Heights, Claim Street, Hillbrow, Johannesburg, South Africa. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).

Abramson: Stanley Peel, B.Arch.(Rand), 1202 Lewis and Marks Building, President Street, Johannesburg, Transvaal, South Africa. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).

Adendorff: Albert, B.Arch.(CT), 507 Highway Mansions, Jorissen Street, Johannesburg, Transvaal, South Africa. Prof. L. W. Thornton White and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).

Alur: Balaram Venkatrao, 22 Block No. 1, Kumara Park West Extension, Bangalore 20 (Mysore State), India. Prof. S. S. Reuben, S. H. Parekar, A. S. Patil.

Barclay: Harry Alexander, Dip. Arch.(Abdn), PO Box 3044, Kampala, Uganda. E. F. Davies, Mrs Eugenie D. Hughes, R. W. J. Polkinghorne.

Berns: Marcus Manfred, B.Arch.(Rand), c/o Monte Bryer, Esq, 703 Jubilee House, Simmonds Street, Johannesburg, South Africa. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).

Bray: John Frederick, BA, Dip.TP(Manchester), M.Arch.(Illinois), A.M.T.P.I., 5 Kingsmill Street, Ottawa 5, Ontario, Canada. Prof. R. A. Cordingley, Eric S. Benson, Dr Thomas Howarth.

Brown: Thomas Bradbear, PO Box 5400, Johannesburg, Transvaal, South Africa. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).

Bruce: Robert Hector, 36 Neaves Road, Taradale, HB New Zealand. Prof. A. C. Light and the President and the Hon. Secretary of the NZIA under Bye-law 3(a).

Chowdhari: Suryakant Dattatraya, Vandan 85, Ranade Road (Extn), Shivaji Park, Dadar, Bombay 28, India. S. H. Parekar, G. B. Mhatre, M. K. Jadhav.

Cooke: Bryan Vincent, B.Arch.(CT), c/o National Building Research Institute, PO Box 395, Pretoria, South Africa. Prof. L. W. Thornton White and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).

Desphande: Shireesh Atmaram, 88 West Park Road, Dhantoli, Nagpur 1, India. J. K. Chowdhury, T. J. Manickam, J. R. Talpade.

Doctor: Siraj Husain, 135 Zahra Cottage, 8th Road, Khar, Bombay 52, India. Prof. S. S. Reuben, G. B. Mhatre, A. S. Patil.

Fraser: Colin Hugh, B.Arch.(CT), 91 Metropolitan Heights, Cnr. Kapteijn and Twist Sts., Hillbrow, Johannesburg, South Africa. Prof. L. W. Thornton White and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).

Friedrichs: Martin Anthony, B.Arch.(Rand), 18 Sebakwe Road, Selcourt, Springs, Transvaal, South Africa. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).

Furmanovsky: Jack, B.Arch.(Rand), 1 Stanberra House, 87 Rhodes Street, Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).

Gates: Richard Frederick, DA(Dundee), c/o A. A. Farman Farmaian, Meidan Kakh, Teheran, Iran. Chessor Matthew, W. S. Gaudie, A. F. S. Wright.

Herson: James, B.Arch.(Rand), Philco House, PO Box 392, 33 Van Wyk Street, Roodepoort, Transvaal, South Africa. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).

Jackson: Peter Niven, B.Arch.(Natal), c/o Public Works Dept, Box 20, Mbabane, Swaziland. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).

Kampel: Jack, B.Arch.(Rand), 140 Shakespeare House, 116 Commissioner Street, Johannesburg, South Africa. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).

McCall: Ian William, B.Arch.(Rand), No. 1, Marann Mansions, 4th Avenue, Linden, Johannesburg, South Africa. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).

Mahadevan: Velayuthampillai, Dip.Arch.(Nottm), No. 1, 40th Lane, Wellawatte, Ceylon. J. C. Nilgria, Herbert E. Gonsal, N. Wynne Jones.

Malion: Jerzy Henryk, DA(Edin.), 283 Evelyn Avenue, Toronto 9, Ontario, Canada. Forsey Page, Denys L. Lasdun, E. Maxwell Fry.

Mehandru: Lalit Kumar, 14 Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi, India. J. R. Bhalla, S. H. Parekar, Homi N. Dallas.

Mendelsohn: Basil, Dip.Arch.(Rand), PO Box 9883, Johannesburg, South Africa. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).

Nitsun: Leon, B.Arch.(CT), 1202 Lewis and Marks Building, 65 President Street, Johannesburg, South Africa. O. Pryce Lewis, Prof. L. W. Thornton White and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).

Pandit: Prabhakar Govind, c/o M/S, S. H. Godbole, 65 Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay, India. S. H. Parekar, G. B. Mhatre, A. S. Patil.

Papacostas: Pieris, Dip.Arch.(Hammer-smith), 13A King Edward VIII Street, Famagusta, Cyprus. Paul Nightingale, Dr R. Herz, Edwin Rice.

Paul: Stanley, DA(Dundee), c/o Messrs A. A. Farman Farmaian and J. M. Wilson, H. C. Mason and Partners, Meidan Kakh, Teheran, Iran. Chessor Matthew, W. S. Gaudie, A. F. S. Wright.

Ralph: Peter Michael, PO Box 613, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, South Africa. N. O. Jackson and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).

Servant: Brian Ronald, Dip.Arch.(Natal), c/o Provincial Architect's Office, PO Box 613, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, South Africa. N. O. Jackson and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).

Soutar: Alan Douglas, 859 Irwin Street, Prince George, BC, Canada. J. W. Buchanan, H. G. Coulter, James Melvin.

Stuckey: Reginald Bernard, c/o RTC Private Bag, Nairobi, Kenya, East Africa. A. M. Chitty, Frederick Gibberd, Graham Dawbarn.

Talwalker: Madhav Gangadhar, 186 Shree Prasad, 15th Road, Chembur, Bombay 71, India. Prof. S. S. Reuben, S. H. Parekar, A. S. Patil.

Templer: John Arthur, Dip.Arch.(Pretoria), Chequer House, Queen Street, Pretoria, Transvaal, South Africa. Prof. A. L. Meiring and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3(d).

Tye: Gilbert Tek Keow, Dip.Arch.(Sheffield), 20 Gladstone Road, Penang, Malaya. Prof. John Needham, Lewis Womersley, H. B. Leighton.

Members' Column

This column is reserved for notices of changes of address, partnerships vacant or wanted, practices for sale or wanted, office accommodation, and personal notices other than of posts wanted as salaried assistants for which the Institute's Employment Register is maintained.

APPOINTMENTS

Mr James S. Cousins [A] has been appointed by the Council of Industrial Design to the new post of Purchasing Liaison Officer. Mr Cousins will be concerned with the design policy of corporate buyers, such as industrial undertakings, hotels, educational institutions and hospitals.

Mr James W. Crisp [A] has been appointed Campus Architect to the University of California at Davis, California, USA.

PRACTICES AND PARTNERSHIPS

On 1 January 1961, **Mr H. D. Archer [F]**, retired from the Nairobi firm of Cobb, Archer and Scammell, and from the associated practices of Cobb, Archer, Scammell and King, Mombasa, and Cobb, Powell and Freeman, Kampala. On that date he became consultant to these firms. On the same date **Mr C. J. Archer [A]**, became a partner with the continuing members, Messrs R. Q. Scammell [F], A. D. Gaymer [F], K. S. King [F], R. Freeman [F], R. E. Manwaring [A] and G. B. H. Bidwell [A].

Mr Fred Ashworth [A], **Mr Roderick Robbie [A]**, **Mr Richard Williams [A]** and **Mr Colin Vaughan**, who were the associates of **Peter Dickinson Associates**, have resigned and commenced practice under the name of Messrs Ashworth, Robbie, Vaughan and Williams at 170 Bloor Street West, Toronto 5, Ontario, Canada (Walnut 39817), where they will be pleased to receive trade literature, etc.

The partnership that existed between **Mr Frederick Burn [A]** and **Mr Raymond Smith [A]** under the style of **Frederick Burn, Smith and Partners** has been dissolved by mutual consent as from 31 December 1960. Mr Burn will continue to practise from 71 Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, London, W1. Mr Smith is now practising from 28 Gloucester Place, Portman Square, London, W1.

Mr L. W. Carpenter [A] has opened a branch office at 11 Hill Street, Lydney, Glos., where he will be pleased to receive trade literature.

Mr J. H. F. Coffin, ARCS [A], and **Mr J. C. Roden, Dip.Arch.**(RWA) [A], have formed a partnership to be known as **Coffin and Roden**, at 12 Richmond Hill, Clifton, Bristol 8 (Bristol 30548), and will be glad to receive trade catalogues, samples, etc.

Mr E. G. Fisher [A] is now practising on his own account at Pine View, Tow Path, Shepperton, Middlesex (Walton-on-Thames 24331), where he will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, samples, etc. Representatives by appointment only.

Messrs Willoughby Fletcher and Associates are now practising from 122 Wilton Road, London, SW1, where they will be pleased to receive trade literature. **Mr J. W. Fletcher [A]** has taken **Mr Thomas B. Bush, Regd.Arch.**, into partnership as from 20 February. The style of the firm remains unchanged.

Mr M. G. Gilling, Dip.Arch. [F] and **Mr Philip Dod, B.Arch.** [A] in practice as **Willink and Dod** announce that they have taken into partnership **Mr A. Billinge, Dip.Arch.** [A] who has been senior assistant with the firm for some years. The practice will continue at Cunard Building, Liverpool 3, under the style of **Gilling, Dod and Partners**.

Messrs Godsmark and Miller-Williams [AA] of 37A Tudwell Row, Darlington, Durham, have amalgamated with the firm of **Chippindale and Edmondson**. The name of the firm

will henceforth be known as Chippindale and Edmondson, the remaining partners being Mr Arthur Simpson [L] and Mr Ronald Thackrah [A].

Messrs Green, Lloyd and Son (Mr C. Green [F], Mr W. A. S. Lloyd [F], and Mr J. S. Lloyd [A]) have taken Mr E. J. Armitage [A] into partnership. The practice will continue under the same style at 5 Pickering Place, St James's Street, London, SW1.

Messrs Hopson Hill and Partners announce a change in the firm's name to **Hopson Hill and Cunningham**. The partners are as before Mr H. Murray Cunningham, Dip.Arch.(Nottm) [A] and Mr John Moore Slater [A], and the firm will continue to practise from 2 Leyton Green, Harpenden, Herts. (Harpenden 512).

Mr J. O. Knight [A] has entered into partnership with Mr R. A. L. Green, and will practise under the title of **R. A. L. Green and J. O. Knight**. The firm's address is 5 McLaren Street, North Sydney, NSW, Australia.

Mr J. Kerr Large [A] has relinquished his appointment as architect to **Richard Costain** (Middle East), and has joined the practice of **Mr John Macalpine, MC [A]**, 174 Brompton Road, London, SW3. His home address is 15b Marloes Road, London, W8 (Fremantle 1211).

Mr Roy W. Lightfoot [A] has become a partner in the firm of **Tooley and Foster** of Buckhurst Hill, Essex, and 38 Great Portland Street, London, W1. He joins the former partners **Mr R. C. Foster, MBE, MC [F]**, **Mr Robert O. Foster, JP [F]**, **Mr H. D. Matthew, MBE, MC [F]** and **Mr Alan J. Power [F]**.

Mr H. Owen Luder [A] has taken into association **Mr Dennis Drawbridge** [A] and **Mr Rodney Gordon, AADIPL. [A]**. The practice continues as **H. Owen Luder** from 79 Regency Street, Westminster, London, SW1 (Victoria 2171).

Mr D. C. Townsend [F] practising as **Grimshaw and Townsend** has taken into partnership **Mr F. Whitworth** [A]. The practice will continue under the same style and at the same address, 24 Willow Street, Accrington, Lancs.

Mr Alan Vaughan-Richards [A] has now ceased to be an associate partner of **Architects' Co-Partnership** and will be practising from Private Mail Bag 2458, 77 Brickfield Road, Ebute, Metta, Lagos, Nigeria. **Architects' Co-Partnership** are continuing their Regis practice at Private Mail Bag 2115, 1 Regis Aine Street, Lagos, under the direction of **Mr John Jordan** [A].

As from 31 December 1960 the partnership known as **The West Indies Design Group** has been dissolved by mutual consent. **Mr James F. McLean** [A] will practise under his own name at Curphy Place, Kingston 5, Jamaica (Kingston 67709).

Mr James R. Wright [A] has opened an office at 29 Star Hill, Rochester, Kent (Chatham 43922).

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

Mr A. S. G. Blackmore [A] has resigned from the firm of **Messrs Edwards and Webster**, and would like his private address to be used, 'Merrymeting', West Ashton, Trowbridge, Wilts. (Trowbridge 3181).

The present address of **Mr Peter Blair** [A] is Abnash Barn, Chalford Hill, near Stroud, Glos. (Brimscombe 3351).

The following, **Messrs Gordon and Ursula Bowyer** [AA], **Mr Richard Finch** [A], **Mr Walter Greaves** [A] and **Mr Peter Moro** [F] are moving their respective practices to 14 Buckingham Street, London, WC2 (Whitehall 0282-5).

Mr Sabine H. Dickinson [A] has changed his address to 33c West Park, Eltham, London, SE9.

Mr Kenneth A. Dryburgh [A] has changed his address from 'Southlodge', Summers Road, Farncombe, Surrey, to 461 Main Road, Eastbourne, Wellington, New Zealand.

The address of **Mr Geoffrey Edmonds, M.Arch. (Yale)** [A], until April 1961, is 54 Trumbull Street, New Haven 11, Connecticut, USA.

Mr Adam Gelister [A] has moved to a new office at 21 Maddox Street, London, W1 (Mayfair 3506).

Mr Gordon D. Hall [A] has changed his private address to 31 Hutton Village, Hutton, Essex, and his professional address to c/o Armour and Company Ltd, 2 Lindsey Street, Smithfield, London, EC1 (Monarch 8044).

Mr John Ingham [A] of **Hilton Wright and Ingham**, has changed his personal address to 'Greytles', Castle Dene, Chatham Road, Maidstone, Kent (Maidstone 51954).

Mr A. Levy [A] has changed his home address to 24 Oak Tree Road, Grindstone Handle Corner, Knaphill, Woking, Surrey.

Mr John McClure [A] has changed his address to 23 Midton Road, Prestwick, Ayrshire, where he will be pleased to receive trade literature, etc.

Mr R. Middleton [A] has changed his address to 4 Sanctuary Gardens, Stoke Bishop, Bristol 9.

Messrs P. and D. T. Myers [AA] have changed their address to Home Park House, Hampton Wick, Middlesex (Teddington Lock 6038).

Mr Howard Owen [A] has changed his address to Imperial Chambers, 62 Dale Street, Liverpool 2 (Maritime 1331).

Mr Brian Richards [A] has changed his address to 74 Randolph Avenue, London, W9 (Cunningham 0619).

The address of **Mr John C. Rose, AADIPL. [A]** is now c/o Barbara Hill and Partners, 'Geneva' Garrison, Barbados, West Indies.

Messrs Samuels and Ross (Mr F. S. Samuels [A] and Mr S. G. W. Ross [A]) have moved their office to The Croft, 124 The Street, Rustington, Sussex (Rustington 1999).

Messrs Charles Smith and Son (Mr Eric S. Smith [F] and Mr Harry M. Hutt [A]) have moved their offices to 63A Friar Street, Reading, Berks.

Mr W. J. Stenner [F] has changed his address from 29 Berkeley Square, Bristol 8, to 'Pine Croft', Castle Road, Clevedon, Somerset, to which circulars, etc., may be sent.

The permanent address of **Mr D. I. R. Turner** [A] is 17 Waitati Street, Titahi Bay, Wellington, New Zealand.

Mr G. B. A. Williams [F] has moved his office from 43 Great Ormond Street, London, WC1, to 7 Church Street, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey (Walton-on-Thames 21151).

PRACTICES AND PARTNERSHIPS WANTED AND AVAILABLE

Fellow with London and overseas practice wishes to contact member with own practice and staff with a view to initial working in association in pleasant offices at Wimbledon and eventual partnership. Box 204, c/o Secretary, RIBA.

Associate aged 40, Dipl.Arch. (UCL) ten years' experience on wide variety of work in own practice in South America seeks partnership or position leading thereto, with established practice in London or the home counties. Some capital available. Box 227, c/o Secretary, RIBA.

Associate wishes to contact member with small or medium size practice for sale. Preference for home counties, and commercial, light industrial, and domestic work. Box 228, c/o Secretary, RIBA.

Associate, 50, contemporary outlook with extensive UK and overseas experience, returning England March/April. Capital available. Would welcome opportunity to discuss proposals for partnership on purchase basis or any other mutually satisfactory arrangement. SW England preferred. Box 229, c/o Secretary, RIBA.

Small north midlands practice has opening for keen man, with view to partnership after probationary period. Commencing salary £1,000 per annum. Box 231, c/o Secretary, RIBA.

Associate with ten years' wide and varied experience desires position leading to junior partnership. Some capital available. Box 232, c/o Secretary, RIBA.

Expanding practice in Shrewsbury proposing to take advantage of demand by extension of present nucleus of one Fellow and four Associates. Qualified architects required with prospect of purchasing practice by stages with the four Associates. Probationary period. Pleasant district and fully equipped own offices. Box 233, c/o Secretary, RIBA.

Architects in north-west Hampshire country practice require the services of a qualified assistant, about 30 years of age, to serve a probationary period with a view to junior partnership. One with all round experience from a country practice preferred. Some capital an advantage, for which extended facilities could be arranged. Box 234, c/o Secretary, RIBA.

Associate (36), 13 years' varied experience, seeks senior salaried appointment carrying full responsibilities and leading shortly to partnership with established and progressive practice. East Anglia or Midlands preferred. Some capital available. Box 235, c/o Secretary, RIBA.

Associate (31) with local business contacts and varied experience in private practice and local authorities seeks partnership in small expanding practice in West Midlands. Some capital available. Box 236, c/o Secretary, RIBA.

ACCOMMODATION

For sale or to let. Architect's office fully equipped with furniture, instruments, surveys and drawings from former practice: situated approximately equidistant between Derby and Nottingham. Box 225, c/o Secretary, RIBA.

Self-contained fully equipped architects suite to let, 422 sq. ft., principals and drawing office, Barbour index, print machine, newly decorated well lit, lift - London, WC1. Box 230, c/o Secretary, RIBA.

MISCELLANEOUS

Mr Michael G. Munday [A] of PO Box 6595, Nairobi, Kenya, East Africa, will be pleased to continue to receive trade catalogues, etc., only if they comply with BS 1311 'A' series.

The Royal Institute of British Architects, as a body, is not responsible for the statements made or opinions expressed in the JOURNAL.

ABS

Protection for Partners

Every member of a partnership must inevitably face these problems:

1. How to provide capital on the death of a partner.
2. How to prevent estate duty demands crippling the partnership.
3. How to make pension provision for the partners.

The ABS Insurance Agency Ltd will be glad to place their experience at your disposal if you care to consult them; you will incur no obligation whatsoever.

Communications should be addressed to:

The Manager,
ABS Insurance Agency Ltd,
66 Portland Place,
London, W1.
(Telephone: Langham 5533)

Technical Column

Discussion on The Purpose and Organisation of Development Groups, Tuesday 21 March 1961 at 6.30 p.m.

This is the second of two discussion evenings, organised by the Technical Information Committee, at which topics to be discussed concern the organisation of architects' offices.

The discussion on The Purpose and Organisation of Development Groups will be introduced with a short paper by Mr Roger T. Walters, AMI STRUCT.E [A], Chief Architect (Development), War Office.

Advance copies of this paper may be obtained on request from Mr Anthony Williams [A], Assistant Secretary, RIBA, 66 Portland Place, London, W1.

Meeting with Architectural Ironmongers

One of the functions of the RIBA's Technical Standards Committee is liaison with the different sections of the building industry, particularly those concerned with manufacture and distribution. Meetings are requested either by the Committee or by a section of the industry. Such meetings are normally quite informal with the result that both parties can be quite outspoken. Mutual problems are discussed and as a result considerable understanding has been reached.

Typical of this type of liaison is a series of meetings held with the National Federation of Ironmongers, Builders' Supplies (Wholesale) Section. The last meeting was held in February and as a result of previous collaboration the NFI told us that they proposed to set up a Guild of Architectural Ironmongers (subject to ratification). The guild will have liaison with architects on the one hand and manufacturers on the other and will also be concerned with education. In an industry whose organisation is as complex as in ironmongery this is a very welcome step.

Other topics which we discussed included the paucity of well-designed ironmongery available from home manufacturers and a proposal for a series of pamphlets on different types of ironmongery and their uses.

We hope that at our next meeting we shall be joined by manufacturers.

RIBA Housing Conference

This conference, which will follow the broad pattern laid down for last year's Hospitals Course, will be held in April 1962. All being well we shall be sending out application forms in the November issue of the RIBA JOURNAL.

The preliminary programme includes such subjects as: renewal of slum areas in old cities; new (and extended) towns; technical aspects of multi-storey housing; housing management; and accommodation for old people.

Drawing Office Equipment and Materials Exhibition

The first national Drawing Office Equipment and Materials Exhibition in the UK

will be held in the Royal Horticultural Society's New Hall, Westminster, from 5-8 June 1961.

The exhibition is being held to give facilities to manufacturers of drawing office equipment and materials to show their specialised equipment and the latest developments in this industry. Both British and overseas equipment will be on show.

Reproduction of drawings and documents in architects' offices

If you were unable to get to the Building Centre Forum on 15 February and would like a record of the meeting, copies are now available from the RIBA's Technical Information Service, price 2s. 6d. This report is being produced as a part of the experiments being carried out over the next two years by the Information Service.

Ministry of Health: Building Note No. 1. Buildings for the Hospital Service

The restraint of Government documents tends to underplay their importance. This paper is no exception and at the end the reader is left with the odd illusion he is a bystander who by accident has stumbled on a revolution.

The steps which should be taken to ensure an integrated hospital service, now that greater capital amounts are available for building, are briefly dealt with in the Ministry of Health's first Building Note.

Since the inception of the National Health Service there has been a tendency to accept the existing pattern of buildings and to add wherever possible on existing sites, the departments which are required to supplement or replace existing facilities. This has resulted in hospitals which are a collection of loosely linked departments. To some extent this stems from the days of Florence Nightingale when mainly beds were required. With the increasing development of diagnostic and treatment facilities and other departments, the beds now represent only about 40 to 50 per cent of the total accommodation. It becomes essential to consider the essential unity of the whole hospital complex and that future potential should not be restricted to fit present structures. This paper points out that to obtain an integrated Hospital Service the following action should be taken by the Regional Hospital Boards and other teaching hospitals who are their agents for the construction of hospitals, and these aims can be briefly stated as:

- (a) Capital development must be considered over a ten-year span.
- (b) The structural condition of existing buildings must be examined.
- (c) What are the further medical needs of the community.
- (d) How can they best be provided.

Since the size of the hospital does relate initially to bed numbers this is examined in some detail and the view upheld that there is not great common ground in bed needs from one area to another and each catchment area must be examined in detail. The

section on the trends in the provision of beds for mental health patients indicates that the days of the large mental hospital are numbered.

It is at the next stage that the paper is most interesting. It envisages a hospital service centred around a district general hospital provided in and not outside a town and containing in-patient and out-patient facilities, full diagnostic and treatment facilities, a maternity unit, an acute psychiatric unit, a geriatric unit and an isolation unit. When this pattern is presented against the present range of hospital buildings varying from the original Local Authority hospital to a small cottage hospital the scale of this new concept becomes quickly apparent and it must affect the future of almost every hospital in the country. The indications are that the bulk of hospital buildings will be the planned redevelopment of existing sites, where they are in a position to serve a community large enough to require a district general hospital, or on new sites, although in scattered areas some compromise on the content and size of the smaller unit would seem desirable. It might have been easier to have grasped this concept if it had been shown on a map. It is hoped that the Ministry of Health will quickly follow up this note with another on the planned development of sites, examining the concept of the district general hospital in greater detail.

It is encouraging to see the emergence of a comprehensive attitude towards hospital building by the Ministry, so that the guidance of individual departments can be seen against the whole problem of their design. There is a pressing need for well considered guidance even if limited in scale in view of the increasing capital programme. More short term guidance within an overall framework will be quickly available. The rapidly changing concepts in hospital needs does seem to demand more rapid assessments for design needs, as detailed studies are necessarily long in preparation and can quickly become outdated.

It is certainly comforting to see an increasing high standard in Government publications and the use of A4 will certainly be welcomed by the profession. I should like also to have seen, in the first of a major series such as this, an indication of the range and scope of the series. From the filing point of view it is a pity that the SFB/UDC references are not given, that the holes are not punched at 3½ in. centres and that the date of publication is not given on the front cover. Also that the extra penny or two could not be found for a reasonable tough white paper. These Building Notes are likely to be used throughout the world and such details should surely be watched.

Addendum

'Habitation', edited by J. H. van den Broek at the request of the International Union of Architects, and published by Bouwcentrum, Rotterdam, by the Elsevier Publishing Company. This series of three volumes was mentioned in the February JOURNAL, and the price of each volume is as follows: Volume 1: £5 5s. or Dfl 55; Volume 2: £4 15s. or Dfl 50; Volume 3: this will deal with USA, Russia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Turkey and Yugoslavia, and will be published towards the end of the year.

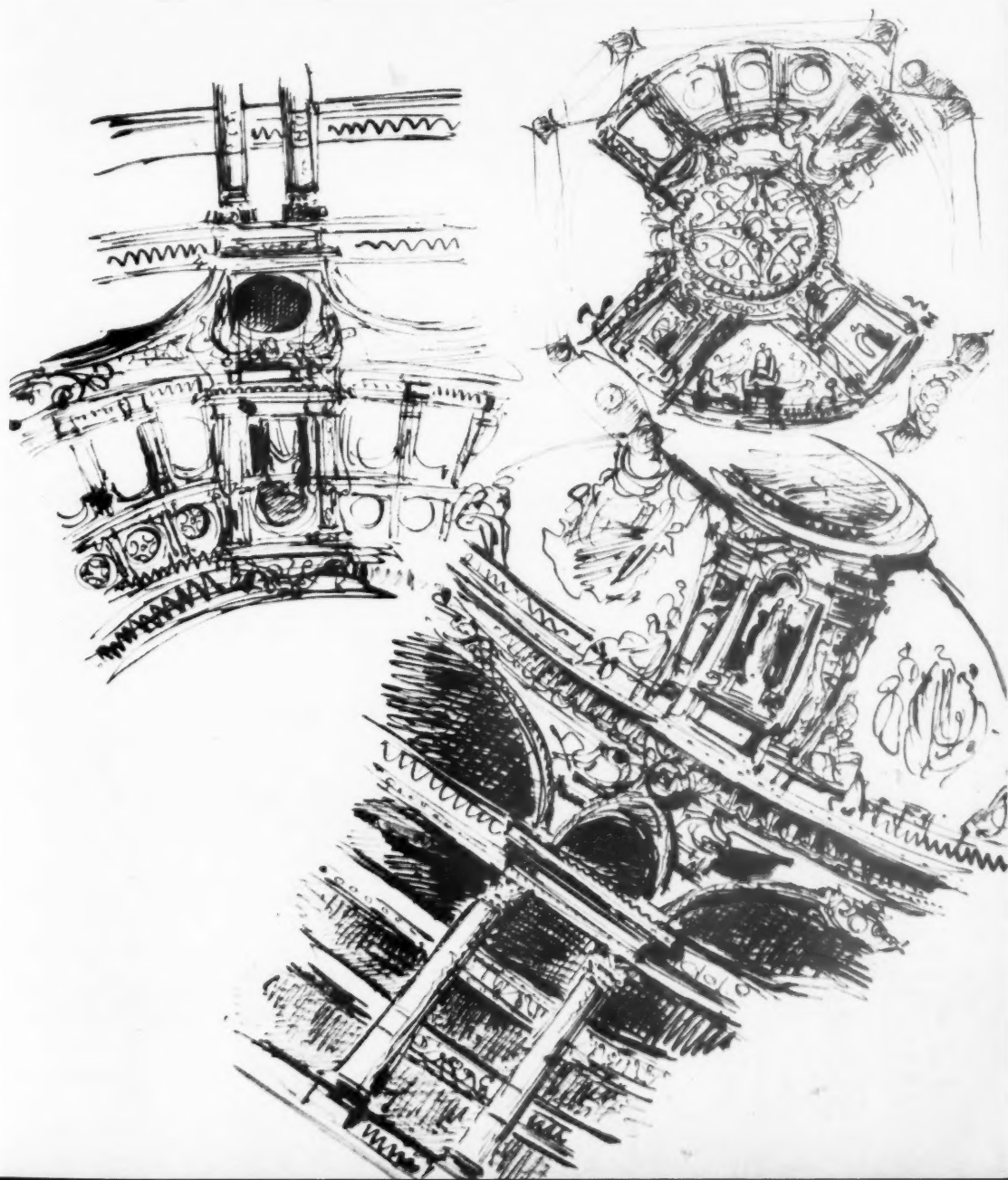
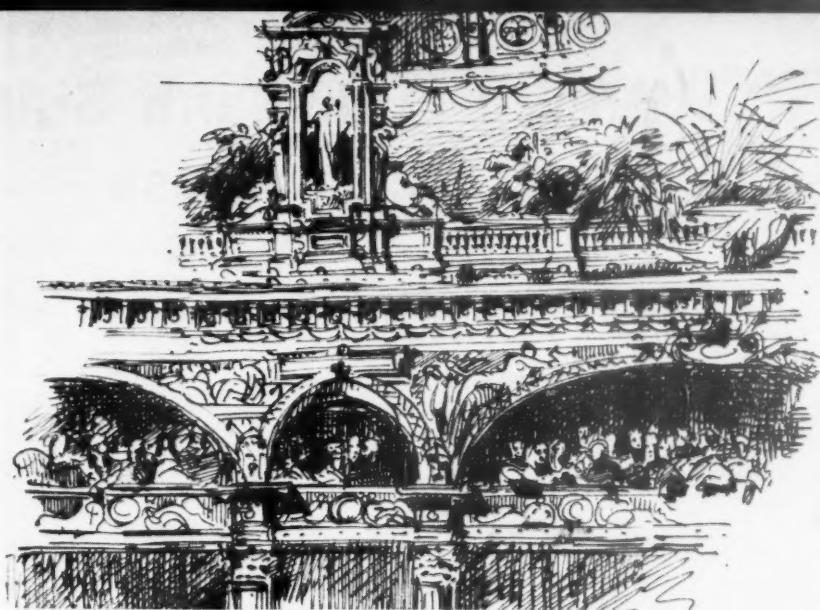
ANTHONY WILLIAMS [A]



Sanmichele (1484-1559) – 'Great in civil and religious, supreme in military architecture'.
The photographic exhibition of his work at the RIBA remains open until 29 March.
Above: The Fortress of S. Andrea.

On Exhibition

Facing page: Sketch designs by Charles Garnier (1825-1898) for the decoration of the boxes and the dome of the Paris Opera recently presented to the RIBA Drawings Collection by the French Academy of Architecture and now with the loan exhibition in Minneapolis.





New South Bank Buildings for I.U.A. Congress

A press conference was held at the RIBA on 9 February to introduce the designs for the temporary buildings which are to be erected on the site of the 1951 Dome of Discovery on the South Bank for the VIth Congress of the IUA in July. Mr Gontran Goulden, director of the Congress who was in the Chair, described the buildings and the ideas behind them and Mr P. A. Denison spoke for the manufacturers mainly concerned and told how they came to sponsor the building.

Mr Goulden pointed out that without the enthusiastic co-operation of these firms, supported by a large number of others, the construction and equipping of the buildings could never have been contemplated. The buildings would cost the Congress organisers nothing. The Taylor Woodrow group would construct both buildings that house the exhibition free of charge and the Congress Headquarters at cost.

Some 1,500 architects from all over the world will meet in the Royal Festival Hall, London, from 3 to 7 July at the Sixth Congress of the International Union of Architects to discuss the theme 'New Techniques and Materials - Their Impact on Architecture'. The Congress is being organised by the Royal Institute of British Architects through the 1961 Congress Organising Committee of the IUA.

As no suitable accommodation was available to house the international exhibition that will illustrate this theme, the Congress Organising Committee commissioned Mr Theo Crosby [A], the designer of the exhibition, to design a temporary building to accommodate it on the site of the old Dome of Discovery. The financial problem was solved by designing the building from available materials lent or given by the manufacturers, to be put together without charge by the contractors Taylor Woodrow Construction Ltd. The building has no windows but is covered in effect by a polythene 'tent' which keeps out the elements but lets in the light.

HQ Building

Last autumn the Committee learned that the accommodation it had originally chosen for the Congress headquarters would no longer be available and it was faced with the problem of erecting and financing a second temporary building. On the day this problem was due to be solved, three of the leading manufacturers in the building industry (The British Aluminium Company Ltd, Cape Building Products Ltd and Pilkington Brothers Ltd) approached the organisers with a scheme to erect a structure for the Congress that would mark the serious interest of manufacturers in the problems that new techniques and materials bring to architects, and illustrate the impact that new materials and techniques have on architecture. They wished to demonstrate that it was possible to evolve an aesthetic technology in modern architecture and that it must be based on real collaboration between architect, artist and building material manufacturer. These firms agreed to achieve these aims by sponsoring a building that would provide the Congress with its headquarters.

Exhibition Building from 'Stocks'

The two buildings are in sharp contrast to each other. The Exhibition building, designed to use available materials which could be put back into stock afterwards, consists of a galvanised steel space frame standing on galvanised tubular steel uprights. The walls will consist of scaffold boards and will form a huge hoarding for giant sign writing. The floor will be of concrete paving blocks and the roof of polythene sheeting, fixed to the space frame with timber battens. Since the building is to house three separate exhibitions some internal division will be necessary. This is to be done in glazed concrete blocks. In this design the architect, for cheapness and speed, has chosen materials which can be re-used after the building is taken down. He has accepted the limitations set by this course of action.

In the Headquarters building a rather different approach was necessary. The architect was required by the sponsors to design a sophisticated and aesthetically integrated structure that would give expression to the purpose that had prompted the sponsors to commission the building in the first place. The two buildings however share a site and it was necessary to relate them in a recognisable manner. The architect has done this by planning the Headquarters building on the same module as that used in the Exhibition building. The design of the Headquarters building is primarily dependent on the use of the basic materials supplied by the sponsor companies - glass, aluminium and Asbestolux - the components comprising these materials being fabricated away from the site.

It is through the close association of architect, artist and manufacturer that the problem of producing a coherently integrated prefabricated building has been explored. A group of artists have been commissioned by the sponsors. Their designs link the components together, not as superficial superimposed ornament, but rather through embodiment in the basic design of each component part. While the overall conception and control has been in the hand and mind of the architect, the realisation of the design details has required the manufacturers, artists and architect to

work closely together from the initial design stage.

The building has been planned with a large carpeted central hall flanked on two sides by administrative offices and services. An outstanding feature is the fantastic roof composed of a mass of pyramids or tetrahedrons each 8 feet square on its base, made of shining aluminium sheet supplied and constructed by The British Aluminium Company Ltd. This roof has been designed to exploit the tensile strength of aluminium and will be one of the lightest ever devised. The calculations for it have been done by Dr Z. S. Makowski at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, in collaboration with British Aluminium's Research Department and Mr Frank Newby of F. J. Samuely and Partners. The underside of this stressed skin roof will be open and exciting lighting effects will be produced by using small projectors clipped to horizontal timber members. The roof will be carried on tubular steel stanchions.

This roof is basically a rectangular grid. The merits of such structures are well-known to engineers, the foremost being that the main elements of the grid approximate to the trajectories of the principal stresses. Although the diagonal grid is more efficient from this point of view, it has several practical disadvantages and the rectangular grid was preferred for the IUA building to ease these difficulties and to meet the architect's requirements for an 8 ft. module. It is believed that the application of a sheet pyramid as a basic unit for this grid structure is novel. This unit has been used previously with the apex inverted, thus requiring some weathering membrane such as roof decking above the open unit. By using the pyramid unit with the apex uppermost a more interesting external appearance has been obtained without detracting from the internal aesthetics of the soffit. By forming gutters at the intersections of the pyramid bases, no weathering membrane is required and an economical system results.

Since this is a stressed skin unit it is essential to use a material which is corrosion resistant. Aluminium alloys are the obvious first choice in such an application, their suitability being enhanced by their light weight and workability. The alloy chosen for the manufacture of the pyramid is BA 60 (NS3), the corrosion resistance of this alloy having been proved on countless previous applications. The upper grid structure is in aluminium alloy 25 WP, the elements being extruded tube $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. external diameter, $\frac{1}{8}$ in. thick.

To sum up, The British Aluminium Company has endeavoured to provide a structure which is in itself a weathering membrane giving interesting internal and external appearance, is maintenance free and is economical to produce because of repetition of basic units.

External Walls

External walls are almost entirely of



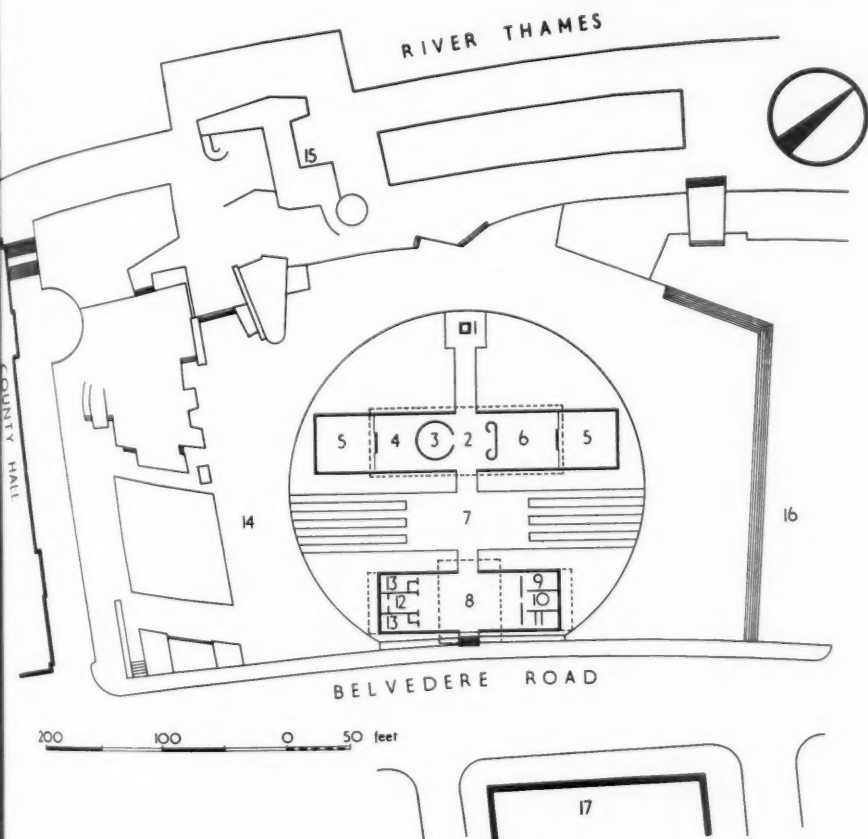
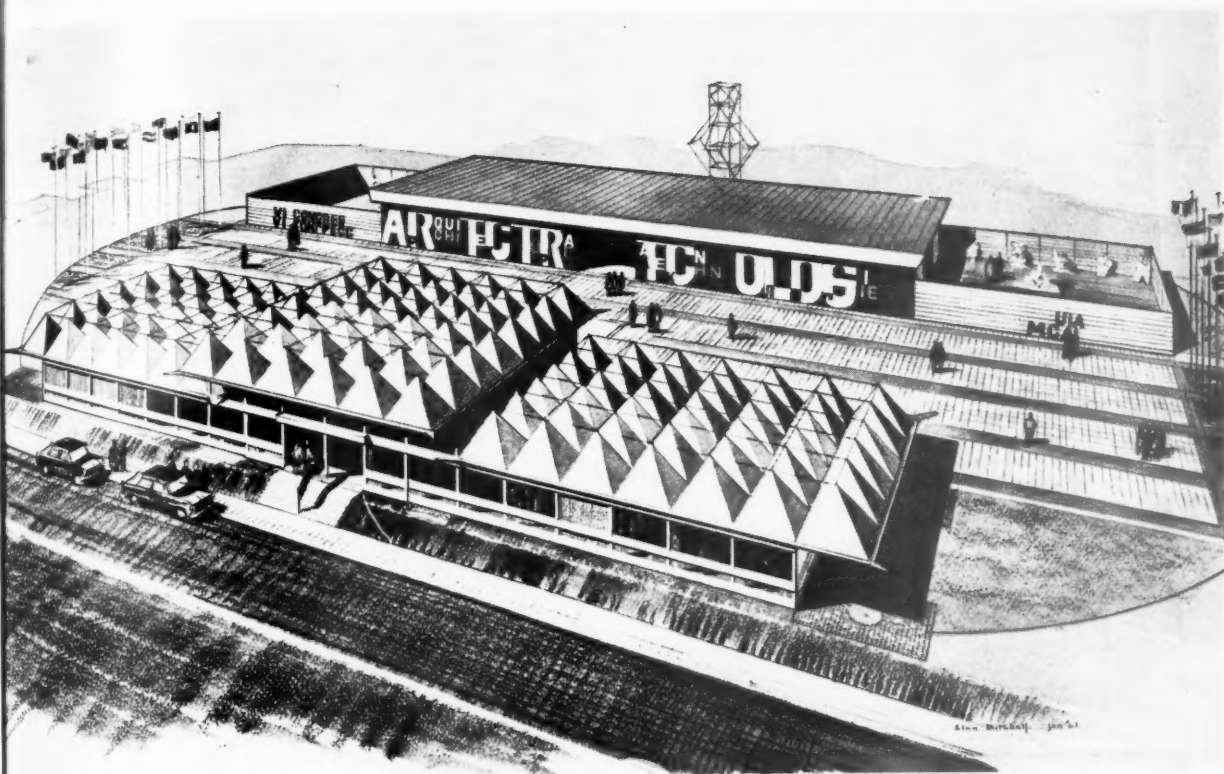
tial
in a
two
ces.
roof
or
ase,
died
um
med
um
sed,
by
lege
in
um's
why
der-
pen
pro-
d to
will

brid.
well-
that
nate
ses.
ient
eral
ular
g to
the
Jule.
sheet
grid
used
thus
such
By
per-
ance
from
By
of the
ne is
ults.
it is
sion
vious
their
light
osen
id is
of this
tless
grid
e, the
ernal

mium
ide a
ering
and
free
se of

y of

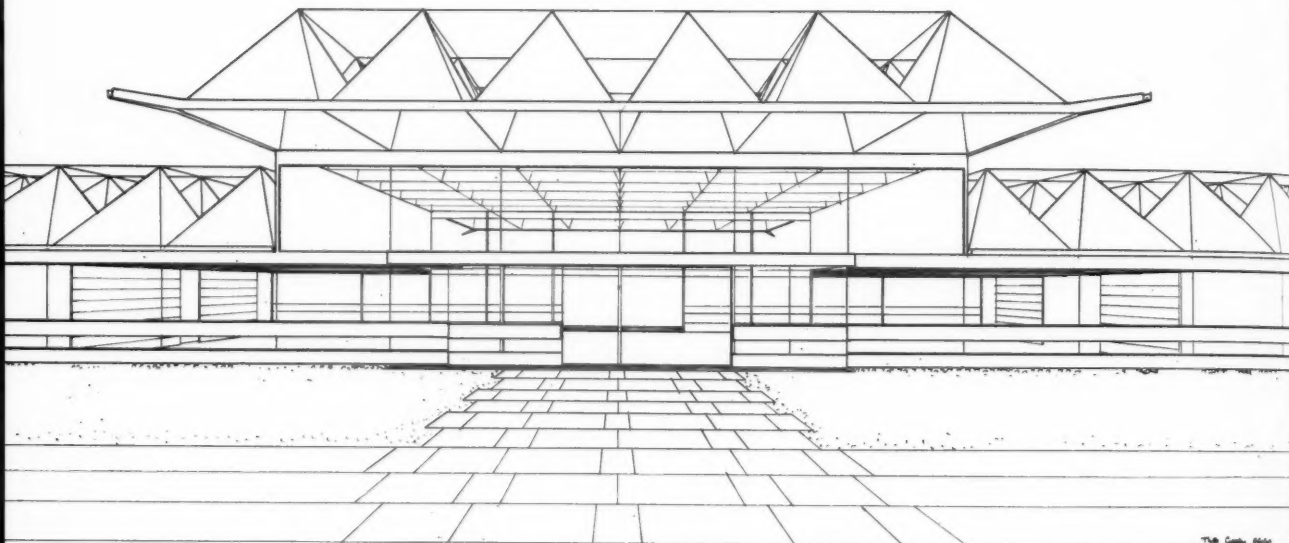
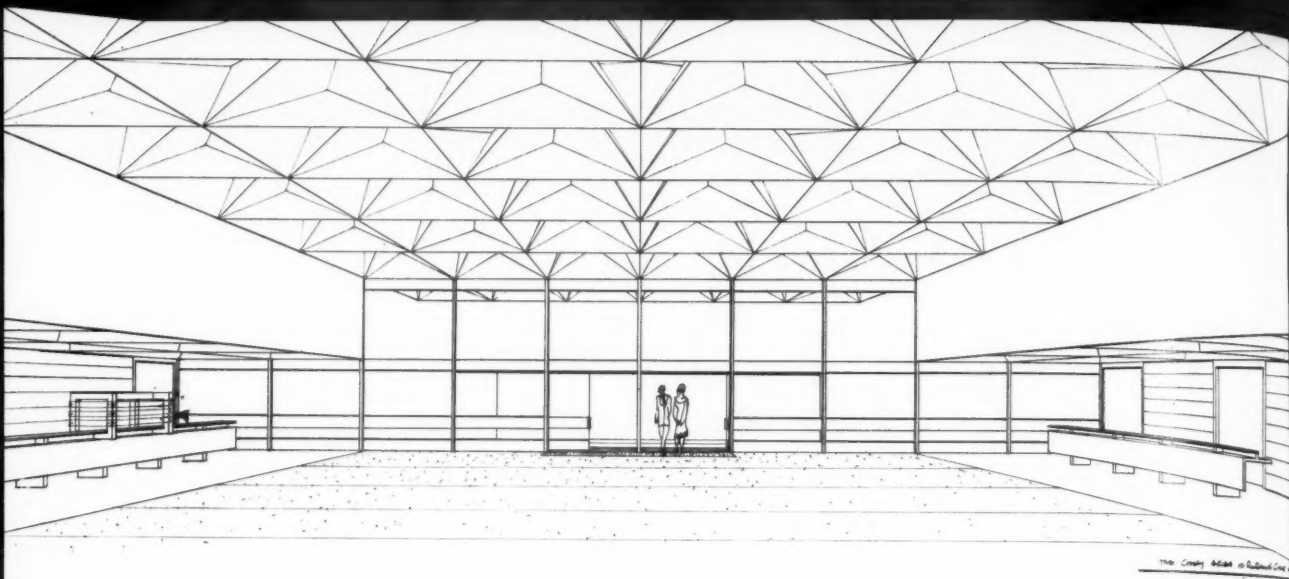
1961



KEY

- 1 TOWER
- 2 EXHIBITION BUILDING
- 3 BOOK EXHIBITION
- 4 INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS EXHIBITION
- 5 SCULPTURE COURT
- 6 ARCHITECTURE OF TECHNOLOGY EXHIBITION
- 7 COURT OF NATIONS
- 8 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING - MAIN HALL
- 9 PRESS ROOM
- 10 SECRETARIAT
- 11 PRESIDENTS ROOM
- 12 TELEPHONES
- 13 LAVATORIES
- 14 COID EXHIBITION
- 15 PUBLIC LAVATORIES
- 16 CAR PARK
- 17 SHELL BUILDING

Perspective and plan of the Exhibition and Headquarters buildings. The tower illustrated on the cover can be seen beyond the exhibition building on the side nearest the Thames



Headquarters Building: Impressions by the architect, Mr Theo Crosby

different types of glass supplied by Pilkington Brothers Ltd. The glass will be fixed into strong horizontal timber rails.

Over 2,000 square feet of glass is used for these external walls and most of this is Float glass developed by Pilkington Brothers in 1959. The windows, which use Float glass, are about 8 ft. long and 4 ft. high. Some of these windows slide for ventilation. Two pairs of $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick 'Armourplate' sliding panels, each leaf 8 ft. square and bound together with aluminium bands, form the entrance to the building, and all internal doors are in $\frac{1}{2}$ in. 'Armour-cast' with a plate metal surface.

Panels of decorated 'Armourclad' are inserted in the exterior elevations and these, together with other decorative effects in the interior comprising many types of glass and the products of the other sponsoring companies, are specially designed by members

of the group of artists responsible for all sculptural and decorative work.

The tables, bars and counters are all largely fabricated from thick rough cast glass and timber. A special feature of the use of glass in the tables is the President's table. The top for this will be in $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick rough cast glass, made up of two sheets each measuring 10 ft. by 4 ft. and forming a table 20 ft. by 4 ft.

'Asbestolux' asbestos insulation board manufactured by Cape Building Products Limited, a subsidiary of The Cape Asbestos Company Ltd, is being used for all solid internal vertical areas and also for six external panels to back mirrors.

As has been said, the main walls are of glass but on each side of the building there are two large solid panels. These have been designed by Edward Wright and incorporate the building's titles. Inside there are Asbesto-

lux partitions to offices and lavatories, and central mural areas.

The work of the artists mainly centres on the use of Asbestolux as a basis for the designs or constructions evolved. The general partitions will be prefabricated away from the site on a timber frame, and the Asbestolux partition thus constructed provides a base on which the designs and constructions are applied.

There has been very close collaboration between Cape Building Products and the artists concerned and the design possibilities of the material have been mutually explored. In the open court of the Exhibition building will be large murals.

Stewarts and Lloyds, Limited, are contributing a number of steel columns made from $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. square and 4 in. square Rectangular Hollow Sections which will be used on both buildings. The sliding doors

at each end also suspended from similar

The Ro certain ad a greater sides sim welding o tube it ha small factors ca the equiv initial cos

All the headquar missioned 'Constructo cerned wi working e sculpture They wor 'This is Whitechap John Ern Hill, Ken Edward W

The Exhibi

The main first buildi Congress of Techn Theo Cro member c the world on persp tubular fr designed f will alter exhibition work of st countries. be entitle a program mittee fo Theatre. I the work internation invited to with subje Congress third ex League. A

Prelimina It has app



RIBA JO

at each end of the Exhibition building are also suspended on horizontal beams made from similar Rectangular Hollow Sections.

The Rectangular Hollow Section has certain advantages over round tube. It has a greater resistance to bending and the flat sides simplify both junctions and the welding on of attachments. Like the round tube it has great torsional strength and a small surface area for painting, which factors can effect considerable savings over the equivalent structural section in both initial cost and maintenance.

All the artists who are working on the headquarters building have been commissioned primarily because their work is 'Constructive' in tendency. They are concerned with machine art and have been working on the relation of painting and sculpture to architecture for many years. They worked with Theo Crosby on the 'This is Tomorrow' Exhibition at the Whitechapel Art Gallery in 1956. They are John Ernest, William Turnbull, Anthony Hill, Kenneth and Mary Martin, and Edward Wright is doing the typography.

The Exhibition will be open to the public

The main exhibition to be housed in the first building will illustrate the theme of the Congress with the title of 'The Architecture of Technology'. It is being designed by Theo Crosby from material sent in by the member countries of the IUA from all over the world. Photographs will be presented on perspex sheets mounted in stainless-steel tubular frames. The Exhibition is being designed for easy packing and transport as it will afterwards tour the world. A second exhibition will consist of the results of the work of students of architecture from many countries. Each school of architecture will be entitled to send in two schemes based on a programme drawn up by an IUA Committee for a Demountable Travelling Theatre. It will thus be possible to compare the work of architecture students on an international scale. Each country has been invited to send in twenty books dealing with subjects illustrating the theme of the Congress and these will be arranged as a third exhibition by the National Book League. After the opening day the exhibi-

tion will be open to the public for a month. An elaborate catalogue of the main exhibition is being prepared in the four official languages of the Congress. It will contain introductory articles on each section by leading authorities.

The two buildings are connected by a paved area incorporating a Court of the Nations formed by a forest of the flag poles flying the flags of member countries. The centre of this area will be occupied by a large iron sculpture by Mr Anthony Caro. On the river side of the exhibition building there will be a 42 ft. tower, illuminated at night and acting as the main advertisement for the exhibition. The architectural problems of uniting the two buildings are met by basing designs on a rigid dimensional system - multiples, divisions or repetitions of the 4 ft. module of the Space Deck roof of the Exhibition building.

In the weeks following the Congress, the sponsors of the Headquarters building plan to hold a number of meetings related to the theme of the Congress. At the first of these meetings, on the evening of Wednesday 12 July, the producer side of the Industry will examine and discuss the implications of the conclusions reached at the Congress. The Chair at this meeting will be taken by Sir William Holford, President RIBA (who will also be President of the Congress). The principal speaker will be Mr J. M. Richards CBE [A], the Rapporteur-General of the Congress.

CONGRESS NEWS

H.R.H. Princess Margaret has graciously consented to open the Congress, and it is expected that her husband, Mr Anthony Armstrong Jones, will accompany her.

There is an interesting addition to the Congress programme. National sections have been invited to send one film each that is concerned with the impact of new techniques and materials on architecture. Films submitted by the national sections will be shown at the National Film Theatre, which is very near to the Royal Festival Hall, at various times during the Congress.

An exhibition showing the work of the

Architects' Department of the London County Council, both in town planning and in architecture, will be on view at County Hall during the Congress.

Study Group on the Design of Penal and Correctional Institutions 1961

An International Study Group will be held in London from 10 to 14 July 1961, during the week following the IUA Congress, to examine the problems involved in the design and construction of penal and correctional institutions. The Organising Panel consists of: Mr John Madge, MA [A] (Chairman), Professor Robert Furneaux Jordan [A], Mr Duncan Fairn (Chief Director of UK Prison Administration) and Mr Leslie Fairweather [A] (Hon. Secretary). The Group will meet at the Architectural Association, Bedford Square, London.

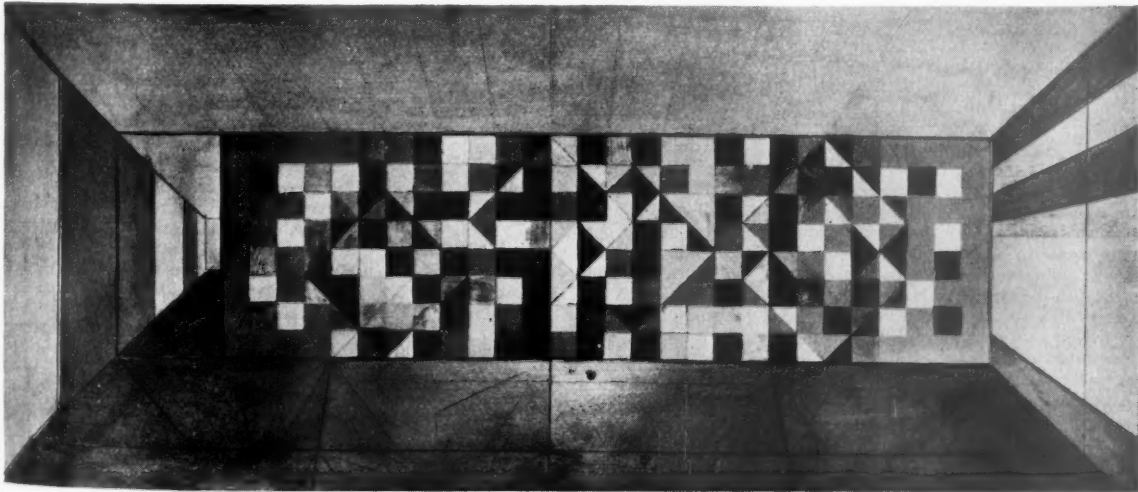
The subjects for discussion will include:

1. The design of recent institutions in Europe and America.
2. The effect of current research and development on prison design.
3. Special problems associated with particular groups or functions, e.g. Youth Institutions and Psychiatric Prisons.
4. Specific Design and Construction problems with particular reference to current methods of penal and correctional treatment.

Visits to institutions will also be arranged. A full timetable and lists of speakers will be available shortly.

Membership of the Study Group will be restricted to those who are actively engaged in the problems of prison design and administration; membership will therefore normally be by invitation. One of the meetings, however, will be an open meeting. An International Exhibition will run concurrently with the meetings. A Registration fee of £5 will entitle members to attend all meetings of the Group; to receive preparatory papers; and to take part in visits to Institutions. No other registration fee will be charged. Accommodation in London can be arranged by the Hon. Secretary. Inquiries and correspondence should be addressed to: The Hon. Secretary, Prison Design Study Group, 3 Halsey Street, London, SW3.

Preliminary sketch for wall in the Press Room of the Headquarters building by Mr John Ernest. It has applied patterns of Asbestolux with a variety of finishes - aluminium, plastics, etc.



International Competitions

A Brief History of the negotiations which resulted in the adoption by UNESCO of the Regulations for International Competitions in Architecture and Town Planning

By H. P. Cart de Lafontaine, MTPI [F]

The origin of the proposal for a revised code for International Competitions dates back to the competition for the Palace of the League of Nations at Geneva.

In this competition the jury made several awards to architects of different nations comprised in the then existing League of Nations.

Before these awards were made public it became known that no award had been made to an Italian architect. A protest was immediately lodged by the Italian Government, which intimated that unless an Italian architect was included in the awards made by the jury, Italy would withdraw from the 'Société des Nations'.

The awards were altered and the name of an Italian architect was added to those premiated by the jury.

At a subsequent meeting of the 'Comité Permanent International des Architectes' (CPIA), in 1927, it was decided to appoint a committee, of which I was Secretary, to prepare a draft Code of Regulations for International Competitions in Architecture to replace the then existing code, adopted at a congress in Rome in 1908.

This committee decided that it would be advisable to collect and collate the existing rules for architectural competitions in each of the countries which were members of the League of Nations before the draft for the proposed revised Regulations for International Competitions in Architecture was undertaken.

When the various national rules for the conduct of architectural competitions were received and collated and a first draft of the proposed (revised) regulations for International Competitions was completed this was submitted to and discussed by the CPIA at a meeting on 3 September 1927.

A copy of the draft regulations was also sent to the Franco-British Union of Architects. At its 4th Annual Meeting in Paris, on 4 October 1924, a committee was appointed to examine the proposed draft regulations, consisting of the following members: S. D. Adshead, Arthur Davis, A. Defrasse, H. V. Lanchester, A. Louvet, A. Legros, Albert Tournaire and Sir J. Simpson, to report on same at the next Annual General Meeting. Discussions on the draft followed in 1925, 1926 and 1927, and, at the Annual General Meeting on the 18 May 1928, a resolution was passed at Winchester, instructing the Bureau to study the means by which an effective control of the elaboration of programmes for International Competitions in Architecture could be assured by the co-operation of the Comité Permanent International des Architectes with the League of Nations.

Soon after this report had been received by the RIBA (on 3 June 1932), a note was addressed to the British Foreign Office asking the United Kingdom member of the Council of the League of Nations to bring the draft Regulations (which were supported by the French and Italian delegates), before the Council at its next meeting. I subsequently called at the Foreign Office and was

able to persuade Sir Anthony Eden to accede to our request.

The draft regulations were accepted at a meeting of the Council of the League of Nations in 1933 (Doc. C. 503/1933/XII) and referred to the Institute of Intellectual Co-Operation. A special committee consisting of architects, legal experts and jurists was appointed on which the late Sir Patrick Abercrombie and Lt.-Col. Cart de Lafontaine were the RIBA delegates.

During the subsequent period there were occasionally amusing incidents; at one CPIA Congress we arranged that no translations of members' speeches would be given unless asked for and four girls were placed on each side of the Chairman, whose task was to give translations when called upon.

At one point the German delegation asked for a translation of an impassioned speech by an Italian member. I turned to the girl entrusted with Italian but had an unexpected reply 'Oh, Sir I am so sorry, but the Italian gentleman was so beautiful that I quite forgot to take any notes'.

At the end of the session the leader of the Austrian delegation rushed up just before it was closed and said 'Please please, give me one little thing; if I do not speak we shall not get our expenses'. His name was added to the list of speakers and, as he had nothing of interest to say, this seemed adequate.

I also attended an International Congress of Contemporary Art at Venice, organised by UNESCO in 1952, when the proposed Regulations for Competitions in Architecture were discussed and agreed—in so far as they affected painters and sculptors.

After a gap of some years, during and after the 1914-18 war, the CPIA practically ceased to exist, as did the committee set up by the League of Nations. At a meeting held at the RIBA in September 1946 it was decided that an International Union of Architects should be formed, replacing the CPIA, the RIA and the CIAM. Auguste Perret was nominated as Honorary President, Sir Patrick Abercrombie as President and Pierre Vago as Secretary-General. This was followed by meetings in Brussels (1947) and Paris (1948) when the draft constitution of the new International Union of Architects was discussed and agreed.

In June 1948 the First International Congress of the new International Union of Architects was held in Lausanne (Switzerland). It was attended by some 400 architects from 30 countries. Lt.-Col. Cart de Lafontaine was elected to preside over the inaugural session. Auguste Perret was elected 'Président d'Honneur', Sir Patrick Abercrombie became the first President and Pierre Vago was appointed Secretary-General.

At this meeting it was unanimously agreed that efforts to get the proposed Regulations for International Competitions in Architecture accepted by UNESCO should be continued by the IUA.

It should be observed that during this

period the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning had made application to UNESCO for approval of separate regulations for competitions in Town Planning.

I had several meetings with the late Sir George Pepler, then President of the Federation for Housing and Town Planning, and we eventually agreed that, if certain alterations in the proposed Regulations for International Competitions in Architecture, could be agreed (see Article 51 in the draft Regulations as adopted by UNESCO) this would be a better solution to the problem than having two separate—and possibly conflicting—codes. Following this decision the title of the draft Regulations was altered to 'Regulations for International Competitions in Architecture and Town Planning'.

In 1956 a meeting of the Competitions Committee of the IUA was held in Frankfurt on Maine (Germany) to prepare a final draft of the proposed Regulations for submission to the United Nations Organisation. The meeting lasted three days and unanimous agreement was reached in a final draft.

The meeting was attended by the following members of IUA: Tschumi, Chairman (Switzerland); Vago, Secretary-General (France); Cart de Lafontaine (UK); Prof. Baring (Germany); and Pol Jean (France).

Also present as 'observers' were M. Correa de Azevedo, Arts and Letters division of UNESCO and Dr Saber, legal 'Jurist'.

M. Correa de Azevedo opened the proceedings with a statement with regard to the proposed International Regulations, to which UNESCO attached considerable importance. It had been suggested that the adoption of these Regulations should take the form of a diplomatic convention. This had been carefully considered but it had been decided that the more appropriate course would be a 'Recommendation' under Article IV, para. 4, of the Constitutions of the United Nations Organisation. If this was agreed the proposed Regulations for competitions in Architecture and Town Planning could be submitted for approval by the General Assembly of UNESCO to be held in New Delhi in December 1956. This suggestion was unanimously agreed.

While these negotiations were in progress there was considerable discussion in committee on the subject of 'anonymity'; reports of proceedings were sent to the RIBA at regular intervals and we were informed that 'anonymity' was essential.

But, in the international competitions at that time, this was rather a farce. What happened, in many cases, was that competitors revealed their identity by various ingenious devices: a flag 'with a strange device', a shield with initials, a fleur-de-lis in the garden, were shown on the elevations or the competitor's monograms formed part of the design of the floor of the main hall.

It was for this reason that it was finally

agreed (see Art. 8 of the Regulations for International Competitions in Architecture and Town Planning), that 'Programmes shall state whether plans are to be signed or submitted anonymously'.

In one early international competition for a large hospital in one of the Balkan states a competitor let it be known that he had made a large donation to the local Red Cross fund; the jury awarded him first prize. It was subsequently discovered that he had included this in his estimate of cost.

Many other examples of irregularities could be given and it is not one of the least of the benefits that the adoption of the code for International Competitions in Architecture and Town Planning is that it has set a standard for such competitions and has also assisted in improving the conditions and programmes for local competitions.

So ends this brief record of nearly 30 years of negotiation and consultation between architects and town planners in Europe, Asia, Soviet Russia, and North and South America.

Practice Notes

PRACTICE QUERIES

1. Fees where tenders exceed client's target figure

Q: We were instructed to draw up plans for alteration work to an existing building. Our client told us that he had £2,000 to spend on the work.

We thought that the work required could reasonably be done for this figure and prepared plans accordingly. The lowest tender was for £2,400.

Because our client's target figure was exceeded the work was abandoned. We have put in an account for fees of which our client refuses to pay any part.

We feel that although our original estimate was proved inaccurate, it is always difficult to estimate the cost of alteration work until one has reached at least sketch plan stage. In any case we feel that we are entitled to some fee for the work which we have done.

Can you give us some ruling on this?

A: In his book *'The Law relating to the Architect'*, Mr E. J. Rimmer, QC, gives the following opinion:

'Another type of case arises where the building owner makes it clear to the architect what the limit of his possible maximum expenditure is and then it is found that the lowest estimate for carrying the architect's design into effect exceeds such maximum expenditure and the designs cannot be adjusted to fit the expenditure. In such a case, the whole benefit of the architect's service to the building owner may be destroyed and any fees which the architect might have received if his designs had enabled works to be carried out within the maximum expenditure would be irrecoverable.'

From the professional standpoint, the RIBA Practice Committee have previously

expressed the view that 'in taking the Client's instructions' under the RIBA Conditions of Engagement and Scale of Professional Charges, where the building owner makes it clear to the architect what the limit of possible expenditure for a project is to be, then it is the architect's duty to prepare a scheme accordingly, provided always that no increases in the cost of building labour or materials occur subsequent to the client's initial instructions.

2. Stamping of Contracts

Q: We would welcome information about stamping of the building contract with particular reference to the stamping of the duplicate.

A: A building contract executed under hand requires a sixpenny stamp. This duty may be paid either by signing the Articles of Agreement over a 6d. postage stamp or by having a 6d. revenue stamp impressed in the appropriate place after execution. This must be done within 14 days of the date of the contract. A building contract executed under seal attracts 10s. duty. A 10s. revenue stamp must be impressed in the appropriate place within 30 days of the date of the contract.

It is desirable that the Articles of Agreement with the Conditions attached should be executed by the parties in duplicate and exchanged. In the case of contracts under hand each copy should bear a 6d. stamp. In the case of contracts under seal one part would be stamped 10s. and the duplicate would be sufficiently stamped with a 5s. stamp provided that it has also what is called a denoting stamp, to obtain which both parts must be presented to the Inland Revenue Authorities. If one part of a con-

Appeals under section 16 of The Town and Country Planning Act, 1947

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Received during the year	6,699	6,921	7,499	8,857	11,346
Decided on written representation	917	1,219	1,092	1,599	1,916

tract should be executed under seal and the duplicate under hand the higher rate of stamp duty is chargeable on both copies.

IN PARLIAMENT

Local Government: Planning Applications. Mr Corfield asked the Minister of Housing and Local Government and Minister for Welsh Affairs if he will ensure that, in the areas of administrative counties, applications for planning permission made by members of area planning committees, committees of councils of county districts, and other bodies having delegated planning powers, shall be considered by the local planning authority itself and not by any other body of which the applicant is himself a member.

Mr Brooke: I think that it should be sufficient to rely upon the law governing the conduct of members having a pecuniary interest in a matter which comes before the local authority or committee to which they belong.

Mr Corfield asked the Minister if he will ensure that all schemes for the delegation of planning powers shall include a provision whereby applications which, in the opinion

of the local planning authority, are likely to result, if granted, in the capital appreciation of the land concerned beyond a specified minimum, shall be reserved for determination by the local planning authority.

Mr Brooke: The classes of application to be reserved for determination by the local planning authority should, in my view, be decided by reference to their significance for the proper planning of the area rather than to the appreciation which would result from the grant of permission.

Mrs Butler asked the Minister if he will give a list of planning cases in which he has intervened during the past year because of their national importance.

Mr Brooke: Two hundred and thirty planning applications were 'called-in' during 1960 for decision by me instead of by the local planning authority though not all of them because they had national importance. National importance is a matter of degree, and I regret I could not undertake to list these applications by reference to it.

Mrs Butler asked the Minister in how many planning appeals during the past year he has concurred with the advice of his inspectors; and in how many he has differed.

Mr Brooke: In 1960 I accepted the recommendations of my inspectors in 4,461 cases and differed from them in 337. In some of these latter cases the difference was in matters of detail only. (24 January 1961.)

Planning Appeals. Mr Sydney Irving asked the Minister how many planning appeals there have been in each of the last five years; and how many of these have been dealt with on the basis of written submissions. (27 January 1961.)

Sir K. Joseph: The figures are as follows:

Town and Country Planning Association (Memorandum). Mrs Butler asked the Minister what reply he had made to the memorandum sent to him by the Town and Country Planning Association outlining the need for the completion of ten or twelve more new towns to be substantially completed by 1980; and whether he will make a statement.

Mr Brooke: The memorandum is concerned mainly with suggestions for securing better progress with town development, and I have let the Association know that I am studying these.

It also puts forward the view that ten or twelve more new towns need to be substantially completed by 1980. I do not believe that this is so.

Mrs Butler: Does the Minister appreciate that when the authorities in Greater London have completed their present overspill schemes, all the indications are that the size of the problem will still be substantially as large as it was in 1944 when Abercrombie said that the London overspill population was more than one million? In view of this, will the Minister look urgently at the question of London's overspill and formulate plans for dealing with it?

Mr Brooke: As I have told the House, I am extremely anxious to get decisions taken – and the right decisions taken – to solve the overspill problems of the big cities, but this is a Question about a memorandum submitted to me by the Town and Country Planning Association. Quite frankly, I think it has exaggerated the size of the overspill problem. In saying that, I am not for one moment seeking to diminish the importance of overspill. I certainly assure the hon. Member that I want to do everything in my power to see that no important work is held up by delay in reaching decisions about where overspill shall go. (24 January 1961.)

Planning Appeals (Inspectors). Mr Sydney Irving asked the Minister what method he is adopting to recruit additional inspectors to deal with the increased number of planning appeals; and what increase he proposes in the establishment.

Mr Brooke: In present circumstances the recruitment and training of additional inspectors is virtually a continuous process. Inspectors for established posts are recruited through competitions held at intervals by the Civil Service Commission; those for temporary posts by way of the Technical and Scientific Register of the Ministry of Labour. At the latest competition for additional inspectors fourteen people were successful and a further competition is to be held in the near future.

Mr Irving: Can the Minister say how long it will be before we can hope for some reduction in the rather vexatious delays in these appeals? Can he also say what time he is aiming at achieving in this respect when establishment is completed?

Mr Brooke: I cannot forecast this, because it depends on the rate of growth of the number of appeals, and that no man can tell. My concern is steadily to build up the number of my inspectors, but in doing so I do not want to sacrifice quality for quantity. (24 January 1961.)

City Centres (Redevelopment). Mr Deedes asked the Minister what guidance he has sent to local authorities on the subject of redevelopment of city centres, with a view to obtaining a more unified approach to this development.

Sir K. Joseph: My right hon. Friend has sent out no general guidance, but his officers are in touch with many local authorities engaged in or thinking of central area redevelopment, and are giving advice. This is a subject of great difficulty, not least because no two city centres are alike; but the Department is beginning a study of it with a view to seeing what general guidance might be given. My right hon. Friend the Minister of Transport is much concerned, and our two Departments are in close touch and are collaborating over the studies to be initiated.

Mr Deedes: While I acknowledge the difficulties and what my hon. Friend has so far said, is he aware that the central problem here is one of finance, because many of these local authorities are required to lay hands on large sums of money in order to get comprehensive development? Has any approach been made towards getting some kind of formula?

Sir K. Joseph: There is no proven need for outside financial help in these cases, but the Government are urgently considering the possibility of extending the power of

local authorities to defer interest payments. (31 January 1961.)

Historic Buildings (Preservation). Mr Biggs-Davison asked the Minister what is the Government's policy concerning the preservation of buildings of historic interest or architectural distinction affected by schemes of urban re-development.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government (Sir Keith Joseph): The Government's policy is to encourage the preservation of these buildings, unless there are positive reasons for permitting demolition that out-

weigh the historic or architectural importance of the particular building.

Mr Biggs-Davison: But is the Government's policy effective? Is my hon. Friend not aware of a widespread impression that many buildings of beauty and distinction are being bulldozed out of existence merely because it is cheaper for the developer to make a clean sweep of the site?

Sir K. Joseph: No, that is not my impression. I am confident that the machinery ensures that no building such as my hon. Friend describes is sacrificed unless that is absolutely essential in the national interest. (31 January 1961.)

Correspondence

The Editor, RIBA JOURNAL

New Techniques and Materials – Their Impact on Noise Defence

Dear Sir, – Is it too much to hope that there will be some real criticism of new materials and techniques at the IUA Congress in July? 'Contemporary' architects and 'traditional' architects alike should be forward-looking and realise what the future is holding in store. Designing against noise is the second great problem before us all, and is closely associated with the first great problem, namely traffic organisation. A noise level of 110 decibels for aircraft at 1,000 ft. measured at the beginning of the first built-up area is likely to be taken as an interim standard but may be exceeded: runways will be lengthened and the plight of the housing round London airport is only a foretaste of regional noise over wide areas. Street traffic noise has gone up from 70 db. to 90 or more. Helicopters, with powerful industrial interests behind them, are likely to come over and round our tall buildings: within doors machines are invading offices so that business conversation at a desk-telephone is often impossible; and noise complaints of every kind are increasing. A scientific officer of great experience in measuring noise writes to me about the discussions on noise defence now going on and says 'very little attention has been paid so far to the general question of our civilisation' and adds 'the situation is going to get very much more serious in the next 20 years'.

Now if it should be asked what contributions architects are making a fair statement might be as follows: In regional planning we are not awake to the implication of the lengthening of runways; but in town planning the insistence on precinctual design and pedestrian ways is a contribution of the highest value. But in the matter of structural defence we are thoughtlessly taking over every new light-weight technique suitable for industrial and commercial buildings and using them without discrimination for buildings needing privacy and noise defence. The attitude that because a new technique is 'contemporary', and has some prestige value, it must therefore be used, in spite of its obvious unsuitability for half the requirements of ordinary buildings, is folly. The simple basic needs answered by industrial structures are one thing; the complex requirements for teaching, for auditorium purposes, for churches, libraries,

museums, are another, and an obvious differential is privacy – the need to think undisturbed, the criterion of civilisation itself. Even our scientists are finding that the lab is not enough and that to analyse results and write their invaluable theses some noise defence is desirable. And economy is not a safe reason to advance on behalf of basic industrial techniques when used for unsuitable purposes. It appears highly likely that when we are forced to add precautionary extras to mitigate noise transmission, and permit of humane conditions, the cost goes up.

But a realistic attack would certainly for a given building, ask how far does noise matter? In many new office buildings, where there is a loud and bustling background, intruding noise doesn't much matter – though there are complaints; but in a recording studio it may spell disaster. Now between these two extremes there are a series of building types having degrees of vulnerability and needing their recognised criteria. Here is a contribution that architects, feeling the pulse of the new age, could make, namely to distinguish the essential categories and advise upon them. The illustrative extremes would be something as follows: at the one extreme light-weight metal structure with high thermal movements risking the opening of partition joints at mullions and risking general noise transmission; on the other extreme the standards of interior privacy given by the 4½ in. brick wall plastered, and bonded into good window jambs, and taken up to the slab and including the structural floor strong enough to carry those walls at any point; and moderate glass areas. It is highly probable that in ten years time we shall be forced to include some massive parts in many frame structures for the sake of noise insulation. Why not face that fact now? Planning against noise with segregation of vulnerable departments is in fact the clue. There should be a particular floor area with special ventilation for rooms needing privacy at 40 to 45 db. (the standard of not hearing neighbour on telephone), another larger floor area for interchangeable accommodation with demountable partitions; or a library area not coming under tile-floored laboratories. The advent of the loudspeaker for language teaching etc., and in technical colleges for helping typing classes with jazz music, greatly increases the noise risk in normal lecture rooms. Again

in schools dual purpose planning is directly responsible for quite insoluble noise problems which have to be endured but combine to cause distraction and a general lowering of teaching standards. Here is false economy. The need is for a different plan type.

I regret that the new BSI Code of Practice 'Sound Insulation and Noise Reduction' has not yet been noticed in the RIBA JOURNAL. In it various functional building types are reviewed and the noise criteria making for good design are indicated. Practical recommendations are made: and warnings given. The recommendations for hospitals, schools, offices, are particularly relevant. Many issues which could formerly be taken as vague are here clearly stated, and designers should know them because they could be used in court cases. More important still the various categories developed from the analyses of complaints by the Committee could be used for a general attack on the noise problem from the point of view of real defence - the architects contribution.

Yours etc.,

H. BAGENAL [F]

Architectural Education

Dear Sir, - In your December issue you published a letter from myself and Hilary Chambers criticising the proposals made by Mr Ewart Redfern on the basis of his questionnaire to practising architects. Subsequently we arranged a meeting with Mr Redfern which, while revealing several fields of agreement, left little doubt that in the majority of cases we shall remain firmly on opposite sides of the fence.

In your February issue you published a reply from Mr Redfern, in which he referred rather unkindly to the initials BASA and to the organisation which they represent, and went on to answer a number of points raised by us. The first part of his letter is too silly for words and does not call for a serious reply, but at the risk of perpetuating a somewhat acrimonious correspondence I should like to take up some of his later points.

(a) A 'representative (i.e. random) cross-section of the profession' will certainly know more than an 'inexperienced group of students' about such matters as general procedure of architectural practice and the practical realisation of buildings; but even 30 years of good sound practice will not give a monopoly of knowledge on such specialised subjects as architectural education and the architectural and educational theory upon which it *must* be based. The unedifying spectacle of a senior member of the profession 'pulling rank' will not cut much ice with students who have spent much time, energy and cash in studying just these problems over the last two or three years. The basis of our argument is that the vast majority of the profession, and hence the vast majority of Mr Redfern's 'representative cross-section' have neither the time nor the inclination to carry out the thorough research which is necessary before they can even ask the correct *questions* about architectural education, let alone give the correct *answers*. Mr Redfern conceded as much in admitting that his own opinions have changed considerably since he took up the study seriously about a year ago.

(b) The 'chaotic state of our schools' is not a figment of our imagination. An organisation such as ours realises only too pain-

fully the isolation and discrepancies between the schools and the ridiculous variations in standard which Mr Redfern quite justifiably criticises. However, the variations are not, as he suggests, 'unfair'; they are simply educationally and professionally unsound, and result partly from lack of leadership by the RIBA, but more basically from the absence of a co-ordinating architectural and educational philosophy amongst the staffs of our schools. The RIBA has at last woken up to its real responsibilities and is now seriously attempting to draw up an 'educational charter'. This must not be sabotaged by premature or reactionary moves to create an 'intermediate' grade of architect or to standardise examinations on the pattern of an already discredited system.

(c) Mr Redfern's continuous use of the words 'assistants', 'status' and 'income' in preference to 'architects', 'quality' and 'service', cannot but suggest that his priorities are muddled. We are only too willing to admit that some school training trends and exemptions have produced bad architects and have thereby lowered still further the status of the profession, but not, it seems to us, on the same scale as the so-called 'pupillage' system. Though originally a valid and valuable method of architectural training, this system has been distorted out of recognition and in its present form is often an insult to its very name. The responsibility to educate has been progressively palmed off onto the schools through day-release or evening-class arrangements and the system is now largely a means of obtaining cheap unqualified labour. Such a charge may incur the wrath of Mr Redfern and other conscientious principals, but even they will hardly deny that the principal who shoulders his *full* responsibility to educate is in the minority. (d) and (e) We did not state that two 'A' levels *necessarily mean* higher intelligence and greater maturity, but only that they *imply* such; as a generalisation this is true, and its inadequacy in specific cases does not destroy its general validity. We are only too keen to absorb all suitable talent, but we are equally adamant about stopping the flow of inferior talent which can only weaken our progressively more exacting profession. On the question of practical implementation we still feel that the system suggested by Mr Redfern would be open to abuse; the fact that this seems an insult or that it is *less* open to abuse than a system which we have ourselves criticised is quite irrelevant. Mr Redfern's points about the academic abilities of the architects of the past and of the future are factually dubious and practically meaningless.

(f) We do not 'airily' dismiss the pupillage system. We dismiss it on the specific grounds that the theoretical benefits (which we fully appreciate), are not borne out by the practical reality, particularly as now practised. Architectural education is far more than the acquisition of professional expertise; it embraces also a development of character, of perception, of sensitivity and of pure and applied mental processes which can only be achieved through the constant interaction and opposition of ideas, not necessarily related to practical architecture. This, we maintain, can only be obtained from at least a period of full-time study in a good school of architecture. 'Coming up the hard way' may give a more immediate veneer of profes-

sional expertise (suitable, perhaps, for Mr Redfern's 'sound assistant'), but it will rarely provide the wide education which alone will enable the student to realise his full abilities, and, *in time*, to become a complete architect.

Yours faithfully,

CHRIS MUSSON

(President, BASA)

HILARY CHAMBERS

(Past-President, BASA)

The One-Man Practice

Dear Sir, - Your correspondent 'Alone' may well be mistaken in supposing that Mr Anonymous fancies a plum job on which to start a practice on his own. More likely I think that after struggling with 12-20 small jobs for a while he knows just how difficult it is to detail and supervise these probably widely separated buildings and give all the clients the personal attention which they often expect in inverse ratio to the value of the job.

If, as is likely, he is asked to design houses, and tries to live up to his own ideals of what buildings should be (else why would he be on his own?), he will also have been frustrated by the natural unwillingness of most builders to do small one-off jobs at reasonable prices, by bye-laws intended to apply to another age, and continually by the planning authorities. Here once again official 'interest' is in inverse ratio to size - witness the South Bank.

In short he knows that one medium size job is a far easier proposition (in terms of man-hours) than ten jobs totalling half its value, and is willing to cut his fees to get it. Providing that he can handle it capably within the time limits of his client's patience one does sometimes wonder why he shouldn't. Equality is fine, and no doubt the Scale is meant to ensure it, but somehow I can't really believe that the Architects' Conglomerative will care if a few £50,000 jobs come down to the hermits at reduced fees. If they do care I know of several empty hermitages.

Fee-cutting aside, for all our rewards are hard enough earned, goodness knows, Mr Anonymous does his case no good by suggesting that a £200,000 job can be well handled alone. His normal compliment of hands does not permit a man to get the ideas on to paper in the time available, even with non-Union hours. He must have other hands able and willing to draw out his ideas for him - the designer's ideas that is, not the draughtsman's. The finding of such men must be as much a problem in the larger offices where the principals continue to care about design as it is in the small. It is not likely to be solved by a building technician class trained in schools of architecture, for they will need to be grafted to building stock.

Neither will the disgusting standard of general design be improved by our self-imposed frontier between 'The Architect' and 'The Builder', because of which the builder with his salaried assistant now takes the reins. The prime mover must believe that in a plain case of good architecture versus profit, the profit should give way. Has anyone (except perhaps Eric Lyons) met such a builder?

Yours faithfully,

JOHN AMOR [A]

A Way of Contributing to the ABS

Dear Sir, - I would like to suggest the following way by which members could make a really useful contribution to the funds of our ABS apart from any annual subscription.

The National Buildings Record of 31 Chester Terrace, Regent's Park, London, NW1 invites the submission of measured drawings of English and Welsh buildings, for which, if accepted, either for retention, or photostatic reproduction, they are authorised to pay small fees.

Many members must have such drawings tucked away in a cupboard, or plan chest, which would, if disposed of as suggested provide a most useful contribution to the funds of the ABS; moreover there would be the satisfaction of knowing that valuable records of the past would not be lost to posterity.

Yours faithfully,
M. EYRE WALKER [Retd F]

The New Format of the Journal

Dear Sir, - The new presentation of the JOURNAL is excellent, its contents well distributed, easy to find, and easy to read, however I must agree with the various other correspondents who point out the lapse in standard of the cover. In my opinion it lacks dignity and I think this is entirely the fault of the photograph because it gives the impression of 'keeping up with the Jones's' - its technical competitors - in its desire to publish yet another clever photograph of a well-known building. The quality would immeasurably increase if drawings and sketches replaced the present photographic art, and after all the pencil is the architect's principal medium of communication.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID MACKAY [A]
Barcelona

'The Defaulting Client'

Dear Sir, - I suppose most private practitioners these days at one time or another have a 'defaulting client'.

At the outset of the job, the appointment is confirmed and he is supplied with the RIBA scale of professional charges. He accepts these and wants his job carried out in the shortest possible time, frequently changing his mind.

Then in due course he receives his account. Here is where the trouble starts, he proceeds to wriggle in an effort to avoid paying anything but the minimum and, as a natural course, the file finishes in solicitors' hands, with the case bound for court.

Here is my point. Surely where the RIBA code of professional charges is concerned, there should be no dispute, least of all should a fellow professional man, the solicitor, suggest that on the advice of a member of the architectural profession the charges are too high! Who are these members of the architectural profession, surely not members of the RIBA.

The solicitor is paid his fees, the estate agent his and so on, but the architect occasionally has to take his case to court wasting much time.

There should be more co-operation between the professions on this question of fees. I am sure many members of the profession will agree with me.

Can any members of the profession suggest any method whereby we can protect ourselves?

I know it is a broad subject, but every private practitioner large or small must come up against this problem sometime in his career.

Life is bad enough due to the cut prices charged by the unqualified and unregistered. But a strong arm is required to meet the highly organised fee resistance of some of our clients and to resort to the law is a lengthy and costly business when a fee promptly paid assists in keeping the wheels turning. Any suggestions?

Yours faithfully,
RALPH NICHOLLS [F]

'Two Tiers'

Dear Sir, - May I explain what I feel the 'Two Tiers' ought to be?

I believe that, at the moment, as a result of RIBA policy, architectural offices are largely staffed by qualified architects.

These architects have been trained in all the branches of, shall we say, Building Science - quantity surveying, structural engineering, etc. This means that each architect must assimilate some basic knowledge in all these branches.

My contention is that, because of the limitations of the human mind (by and large), his knowledge in each branch must be limited.

The position is, therefore, that in every office there are a number of architects each with limited knowledge in all the branches. It follows then that any problem requiring slightly more knowledge than that possessed by the group has to be referred to an outside consultant, alternatively a guess (tempered of course by experience) has to be made.

Now I think this is where the technician comes in. This person would have a far greater depth of knowledge in a particular branch than the present-day architect. In addition to his training in draughtsmanship, building construction, history, design etc., to, shall we say, Intermediate level, he will have had two or three years training in one particular branch. His training should ensure that he really masters his subject - that he can deal with his subject on a scientific level.

What, now, would the architect's office be like? Instead of five or six qualified architects as assistants, there would be five or six technicians with a sum total of knowledge far greater than that possessed by the qualified-architect staffed office.

What of the position of the architect in this new arrangement. This is a much more difficult problem but I feel that a new type of architect would be required. If the role of the architect is to be that of designer/co-ordinator then surely he must have personal qualities other than academic qualifications - human understanding perhaps, organising ability, a knowledge of the problems with which the technicians and consultants are faced etc. These qualities, I feel, can be developed only by participation in the activities of these people - in professional offices, on building sites, in factories and research establishments to gain experience of the properties and limitations of materials etc., as well as extensive training in planning/design.

Would such an office organisation be capable of producing better buildings? I think it would, and, for quite reasonably sized schemes, without the aid of outside consultants. After all, wasn't this the state of affairs in years gone by when all building

activity was under the direct control of the architect? Or in Gothic times when architect, engineer and craftsman were all embodied in one 'Master Mason'? This latter, of course, is the ideal solution but no longer possible in the complex civilisation in which we live, and I feel that until an office organisation is created to replace the master mason, full use will not be made of 20th century materials, machines and techniques.

Certainly outside consultants would still be required for really grand schemes, each branch being in itself so vast as to warrant full-time professional training, but hasn't the whole thing gone too far? Isn't the essential work of building - lighting, heating, structure, cost - even in quite modest schemes, being done more and more by consultants who, incidentally, are having less and less sympathy for the architect's point of view and whose loyalties are not necessarily to the architect?

In other words I am saying that I think it is time that the consultants were given some architectural background training and brought back within the architect's office, thereby making it possible for all but the largest schemes to be dealt with within that office.

I feel that there would then be some justification for demanding higher fees and more respect for the architect by the public would result.

Yours faithfully,
V. FRANCO [Student]

A Humanist Architecture

Dear Sir, - I would like to express my appreciation of the article, by Minoru Yamasaki, in the January JOURNAL. It raises a point which has been shadowing me ever since I began to read about art and architecture.

The philosophy of a people has very often been credited a major influence in creating their architecture. Personally I seriously doubt the accuracy of this idea; but realising that being young, and as some will accuse, a Philistine, I am not sufficiently experienced to have rigid ideas and I would be grateful if someone would guide my steps gently towards a more respectful attitude to theories of aesthetics.

Mr Yamasaki, for instance, attributes monumentality to historic Europe and 'muscle flexing' to much of modern architecture. He points out the need for a more human and sensitive design to be appropriate with the modern democratic spirit. He also suggests this spirit is shown in traditional Japanese architecture. Was not traditional Japan singularly free of 'democratic spirit'? The USA, our bulwark of the free society, has contributed the skyscraper, one of the most dehumanised of monumental architectural forms and is it not because of theorists and art critics that the eye of Europe, and indeed the world, have been turned from the modest 'casa con patio' of the less democratic countries of Europe such as Italy and Spain, towards those buildings which now so often fit in so well in the composition of travel posters?

The answer seems to be that Europe built in stone whereas Japan built in timber and that Europe gave birth to the art critic whereas Japan preferred to be sensitive to beauty rather than to be conscious of art.

Yours faithfully,
F. RUI DA CRUZ [Student]

The Future of Sound Broadcasting and Television

Copies of the following letter and report have been received for publication:

To the Chairman, The Committee on the Future of Sound Broadcasting and Television.

We are submitting this evidence as individuals practising architecture and town planning and teaching and writing on these subjects, with some personal experience of sound broadcasting and television. We will be pleased to give verbal evidence if the Committee so wish.

We are in general agreement with the evidence submitted by the RIBA, and our evidence can be read in conjunction with it. We have, however, specific suggestions and comments of our own.

These are given below. (Signed)

Richard Llewellyn Davies, Robert Furneaux Jordan, Arthur Ling, Sir Leslie Martin, Percy Johnson-Marshall, Robert H. Matthew, Robert Gardner-Medwin, Jack Napper, Edward Playne, J. M. Richards, Graeme Shankland.

Architecture and the New Media

Architecture in the widest sense, covering the applied visual arts and extending from the design of everyday objects in the home to the building of cities and the organising of the physical environment is, with printing, one of the two most powerful visual media of mass-communication. It therefore stands in a very special relation to the newer mass media - and in particular to television. The most effective development of these new media is in part dependent on an understanding of the functions and swiftly changing nature of these older ones on which they must feed and which in turn they can greatly influence.

For this reason we cannot consider the extent and character of the coverage of these subjects by the existing broadcasting and television networks to be in any way adequate.

The prevalent attitude on both the BBC and commercial networks appears to be that the design of things (using that word to embrace both aesthetics and efficiency) is either 'background' material, taken largely for granted, or, when dealt with in its own right, suitable only for 'lecture-room' treatment or for brief adulation in a television advertisement.

We do not deny that the formal, personal, and expository lecture has a place on television. With skilled performers such as Sir Kenneth Clark and Sir Mortimer Wheeler it can be fascinating and rewarding. Talks will always remain of great importance and time has shown the value of major talks, like the Reith Lectures on the Home Service devoted to the visual arts such as those of Professor Wind and Professor Pevsner. We would welcome more of these, particularly those of a stimulating if partisan character. These 'occasions', however, tend to be the only ones where these subjects are treated at any length and in these circumstances amount to a sophisticated window-dressing covering up a general failure to explore these fascinating subjects from the inside and as part of everyone's general experience. This failure is particularly marked in the case of commercial television.

Public Demand and the Visual Arts

In relation to the total output of both sound and television in the arts generally, the fine and applied visual arts occupy a small proportion of the sum. Comparison with the BBC's contribution to the musical life of the country is most striking.

In part this must be attributed to the low importance the visual arts occupy in our cultural life generally, as compared with literature, music and drama. This situation, though changing swiftly with the greatly increased interest in the cinema, in painting, architecture and in product design, still influences policy and programme planning in the BBC and commercial television.

While it may be inevitable that many of the BBC's more senior personnel come from an educational and cultural background of the inter-war years where these subjects were regarded as of marginal importance, most of the audience today does not share this background. People are far more open to a new and imaginative approach in visual terms than they have so far received. Their interest in these questions can also be attracted on a much deeper level and to an extent far exceeding that which commercial television has offered to date.

The public in the last few years has become increasingly impatient of the confused squalor and ugliness of our cities and our environment and receptive to bold suggestions on these topics. Here is an opportunity for intelligent, topical and revealing programmes which has yet to be taken.

Industrial Design

Most of the objects we see and travel in every day, the equipment and furniture of our homes, and an increasing number of new buildings, are designed for mass production and for an anonymous market.

The public has little opportunity, particularly in the provinces and the smaller towns, of seeing at first hand the best modern industry and design can offer and can rarely call on expert and unprejudiced guidance to assist choice. It is nonsense to talk about improving our standard of living except in terms of improving our environment and the quality and beauty of everyday objects. This in turn depends on the development of a critical and informed public.

We therefore favour the provision of a regular series of programmes of impartial information and advice to consumers. Successful precedents already exist in the Consumers Association's publication 'Which' and the Council of Industrial Design's 'Design Centres'. Such programmes on these products could attract the widest audiences and be a valuable counter to the claims of commercial advertising. They would be particularly suited to television where many of the qualities and defects of products can be visually demonstrated. Any organisation which would be prepared to produce such a series of programmes should be strongly supported and we hope the Committee will make this the subject of specific proposals.

Minority Audiences

There seems to be some confusion about minority audiences. Also a danger exists that, under the pressure of mass advertising and the ideas it generates, quality in broadcasting and television becomes identified with appealing to a minority.

Everyone, at one time or another, has 'minority' interests. In the broadest senses

these are recognised and catered for in programmes such as those for women, children and for schools (which remain one of the BBC's most notable achievements).

There is scope for the extension of broadcasting and television to other, not quite so large 'minorities' in the demographic sense, such as the recent transmissions for old people and for teenagers. Such audiences are still popular, widely-based and non-specialised, while the programmes they receive seem often pitched at a more intelligent level than the general run of programmes. Pursuit of this kind of specific audience seems to have a stimulating effect.

This suggests that producers are given a free hand to devise new solutions for a recently 'discovered' audience and on more contentious subjects are not burdened with the need to work within the ponderous staging of contrived 'objective controversy' (Trades Unions versus Employers, official Conservative versus official Labour) which frequently characterises the treatment of important subjects on the BBC Home Service.

There are, however, different kinds of minority audiences; the specialised audience (for which Network Three has been presumably designed) and the local audience.

In an enlarged broadcasting and television service there should be more scope for the specialised programme directed at the expert or semi-expert audience. The universities should have an increasingly important part to play in this. This should not, however, be at the expense of the specialised programme directed at the non-expert audience. This kind of programme should be the main way in which important subjects and topics are handled in a mass medium. Other means (books, technical magazines) exist for specialists to talk to each other and are more suited for lengthy explanation and discussion.

We trust the Committee will suggest ways in which the media can be extended to embrace wide audiences, but in a manner which will enable subjects to be tackled boldly and in depth. The general direction of the media should be one which engages the interest of the public as intelligent citizens, rather than as 'low brow' mass consumers for most of the time and narrow specialists for the rest. This should be the main consideration in allocating future channels.

The Use of Future Channels

The reason for the greater coverage of architectural and allied subjects by sound broadcasting as compared with television lies in the absence of sufficient television time on the BBC's network and the need to use a large proportion of what time there is to compete with commercial television for the attention of the largest possible audience. There is some evidence that a larger relative amount of time was devoted to these subjects by the BBC prior to the introduction of commercial television.

For these reasons, among others, we favour additional channels being made available to the BBC or another non-commercial agency for the development of alternative and complementary services. If this were done adequate time would be

available for the coverage of these and other subjects of importance simultaneously with the television of light entertainment and other material attractive to a mass audience.

For similar reasons we do not favour the extension of commercial sponsorship into the field of sound broadcasting. Advertising revenue is sustained primarily on the maximum and continuing exploitation of the mass audience, and our impression is that the results of this on the content of programmes has been to lower their quality generally and hamper the development of better programmes suitable for large popular audiences, but not designed or able to hold a peak-hour viewing mass audience all the time.

The Third Programme

While benefit would come from an extension of this highly specialised service as part, for instance, of the development of a university or higher education network designed for the 'post-graduate' audience, it is regrettable that so little informed discussion on the questions we have referred to takes place as part of more 'balanced' programmes directed at a wider audience.

The present character of the Third Programme with features and talks of a character which appear to a general listener often to be of an aggressively esoteric nature, seems also to reflect a sharp division in the minds of the programme planners into high-brow and low-brow subjects.

In criticising this concept we do not underestimate the Third Programme's value as an experimental service, and the continuing need for sound and television services which can devote time and money to the exploration of ideas and subjects in some depth and detail. Architecture and Town Planning has received a relatively more generous treatment at the hands of the Third Programme's planners and producers than anywhere else. We suggest, however, that many of these topics are suitable for a wider audience and that other sound programmes would benefit from the freer hand in respect of subject, controversy and production that seems afforded to Third Programme producers.

The Critics

The same could be said of the 'Critics' which is always informative, frequently infuriating, and seldom dull. Here again it is obvious that most groups of critics are more at home when discussing the theatre than architecture.

Television Programmes

In television both BBC and Commercial channels often show a livelier approach on current affairs, political, and other controversial questions than does sound broadcasting. On the other hand the pressure of competition in providing light entertainment for the mass audiences on television is such that hardly any time is given to the subjects referred to. Even such an excellent programme as 'Monitor' (whose 'minority' audiences still number two and three million viewers) seems to have abandoned any consistent attempt to deal with architecture and the applied visual arts. 'Monitor' incidentally shows how well these subjects would lend themselves to visual feature presentation compared with the limitations of sound broadcasting which is inevitably confined to talks.

Television producers and programme planners have normally little opportunity of meeting and getting to know architects and town planners; the opposite is also true. Televising and filming architecture and town planning subjects has its special problems. These are not likely to be overcome except by organised experiment and joint study in which both architects and producers and others concerned take a creative part. Time and facilities are urgently needed for this.

Television films on the subjects of Town Planning and Architecture – especially related to urban environment – could be used for educational purposes in colleges and universities. New methods of teaching by visual aids will have to be used in order to cope with the increased numbers by limited staff. Apart from established courses, the films could well be used for general lectures in educational institutions, such as extra mural and further education departments.

Local Services

We welcome the possibilities of local broadcasting services provided they use local material or are of genuinely local interest and not simply record programmes or largely taken up with syndicated and filmed material like that transmitted simultaneously by the present 'decentralised' commercial programme companies.

For most people architecture and town planning comes to life in their homes and their home town. The local environment is literally the setting for local broadcasting and television. The best local newspapers report very fully how their towns and districts are being changed by new development. As a result architecture and planning gets a wider coverage in such newspapers than it does in the national papers. The widest publicity for the explanations and discussion of a town's planning problems and new proposals before they are effected is essential to successful planning. Local broadcasting should be well placed to develop this kind of informed reporting.

To be successful and fulfil these and other comparable functions the management of local broadcasting stations must be in the closest touch with local commercial and municipal affairs. It is in the locality that the pressure of particular interest can be felt most strongly and the groups of the local community as a whole is best served by an organisation which offers a local service and is at the same time removed from any obligation to observe particular local susceptibilities.

For these reasons we would not advocate local broadcasting being run on any commercial basis.

We welcome the BBC's proposals to develop local sound broadcasting and consider that this should help to strengthen and reawaken interest in local affairs. We regret, however, that in the Director General's recent references to the subjects the BBC wishes to cover in local broadcasting, reference is made to gardening, the weather, and darts, but none to the local environment.

We consider that, in addition to programmes which public service broadcasting might provide directly, it could also provide an organisational and technical framework by suitable local organisations. Air time could be offered to public bodies, like

local political parties, youth organisations, amenity societies, trades councils, employers' associations, and *ad hoc* groups with particular axes to grind. The principle of non-responsibility for political broadcasts, accepted nationally, could be extended to cover material put out by such local interests within very broadly defined limits.

Developments on these lines would be worth-while in themselves and might afford an efficient and economical way of developing local stations. Experiments in local broadcasting of this and other kinds could also afford opportunities for trying out new forms of programmes which would be taken up by sound and television nationally, and by local television when the occasion arises.

Summary of the Main Points

Not enough time or care is given to architecture and allied subjects on television and prestige lectures are no substitute for this.

We note and admire the great contribution to music made by sound broadcasting over the past 20 years. We hope and expect that television can do the same for visual subjects over the next 20 years. We note that, at present, more time is given to visual arts in sound than in television broadcasting. We press for the correction of this in the near future.

The younger generation of viewers is increasingly critical of the confused squalor and ugliness of our cities and towns, and that the BBC and commercial television could and should take more advantage of this than they do.

The success of the Design Centre in London, and the publication 'Which', illustrate the possibilities of development in this field for television. A series of impartial programmes on new products should be devised.

We strongly support the policy of giving time to minority audiences, and to giving a free hand to the producers of the programmes designed for them and the universities should be associated with those for specialised audiences. These programmes are no substitute for the main task which is to speak to the intelligent citizen.

We blame the shortage of quality television from the BBC on the influence of the commercial services and we oppose any extension of the latter into sound broadcasting for this reason.

The Third Programme is valuable as a field where experiment and controversy is encouraged and has been generous to the visual arts and architecture. It suffers from its overall 'highbrow' character and many of its programmes should be broadcast to wider audiences.

'Monitor' shows what television could do for architecture and the applied visual arts but hardly ever does it.

Television producers and architects should carry out joint experiments to discover ways of putting across architecture and the environment. Successful programmes and films of this kind could be used in and by the universities and for further education.

We welcome local programmes which could draw attention to local environment and develop interest in it. These should not be run on any commercial basis. Air time should be offered to public and other local bodies to put over their own controversial programmes.

Book Reviews

Design and Detail of the Space between Buildings.

By Elisabeth Beazley. 10 in. 230 pp. illus. Architectural Press. 1960. £2 2s.

One of the minor changes for the better which have characterised architecture since the war has been the increase of attention given to the setting of buildings. It is now a commonplace for existing trees and shrubs to be retained if at all possible, and very serious consideration is given to the design and detailing of hard surfaces and of furnishings such as walls and fences.

Unfortunately, all too often, this attention has been over-zealous, so that dullness and poverty of invention has only been succeeded by fussiness of detail. Nevertheless thanks in great part to the efforts of the Architectural Press and a few enlightened architects in local authorities and private practice, there is now a substantial corpus of first class work.

Miss Beazley has assembled illustrations of much of this in a book which is itself a fine piece of design, and has supported them with complete information in note and tabulated form on paving materials, trim, surface drainage, walls, fences, gates, parking, bicycle stands, steps and ramps.

She describes the design potentialities, availability and wearing qualities of materials and deals very sensibly with the basic problems involved. The result is a book which is bound to become indispensable in any office which takes its layouts seriously.

GORDON LOGIE [4]

The Byzantine Churches of Trebizond.

By Selina Ballance. 141-175 pp. Illus. *Anatolian Studies*, Vol. X. 1960.

Students of architectural history fall into two groups: there are those who look at buildings and study what others have written about them; and there are those who study buildings and write about what they find. The first may have some part to play in a popular way; but it is the second who make the contributions of the first possible. Selina Ballance falls into the latter category. She was awarded a Henry L. Florence Bursary, and in the summer of 1958 spent some three months studying and measuring the Byzantine churches of Trebizond. The results are now published in *Anatolian Studies*, the Journal of the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara. It is an important contribution, because it adds to the sum of knowledge. The paintings which the buildings enshrine are already known because of the work of David Talbot Rice and other art historians; now we can learn about the architecture.

Trebizond (how good it is that the author refuses to acknowledge its Turkish debasement, Trabzon) is one of those distant places which, like Samarkand and Katmandu, one reaches only in a flight of imagination. Its place in Byzantine history is sadly romantic. It was to Trebizond that the refugee princes, grandsons of the emperor, escaped after the Fourth Crusade, there to found a dynasty which persisted for eight years after the final fall of Con-

stantinople in 1453. Here Byzantine art and architecture flourished for more than 200 years. It was high time that someone took a note of it. There were a hundred or more churches in Trebizond, but many were converted into mosques and most have disappeared for ever. Two which were noticed by Talbot Rice have already gone. Mrs Ballance has recorded the best that remain. Her drawings are exemplary, though limited to plans and sections. For the outside appearance one has to rely on indifferent photographs. It may be that time and Turkish additions have spoiled much of the external character, and that the sun does not shine in reality so brightly on the towers of Trebizond as one would wish to believe. Nevertheless, there is enough here in the writing and the drawings to lend enchantment to the view that once upon a time there was at Trebizond a worthy outpost of a noble empire.

CECIL STEWART [F]

Louis Sullivan as he lived.

By Willard Connely. 9½ in. 322 pp. + 46 plates. New York: Horizon Press. 1960. \$6.50.

Louis Sullivan's first sizeable task, in 1876 when he was 19, was the designing of a frescoed interior for the Moody (of Sankey and Moody) Tabernacle in Chicago; his last work was the façade for a tiny Chicago music shop in 1922; in the intervening 46 years he designed a series of pioneering buildings of classic importance in the history of American architecture, the great majority of them before he was 45.

He exploded on to the American scene in extreme youth, and was still a young man when his unmistakable decline started. The dominance of the Eastern architects at the Chicago Fair began it, though Sullivan, as always, fought back, with his Hall of Transportation in green, yellow, red, ultramarine set defiantly against the monumental white deadness of its surrounding buildings (and the fame of his Hall swept Europe, where the 17-year-old Saarinen stuck a print of the Golden Doorway on his wall in Finland). The slump of 1893 and the consequent dissolution of his partnership with Adler followed. Sullivan never really recovered.

But Mr Connely traces the roots of Sullivan's decline to the man himself, a self-destructive pattern of egocentricity and imperiousness. He quarrelled with most of his assistants; he increasingly lost commissions through his arrogance and refusal to compromise. Adler's tact (and technical skills) had carried him through, but once the partnership broke up the scales tilted irrevocably; he was estranged from his brother, his marriage crumbled, and the story ran out to its melancholy end, with Sullivan existing, without money or work, on the unobtrusive charity of a few friends.

The details which Mr Connely gives of his early life – the 'constructive imagination . . . vivid and rash' noted by his entrance examiner at the Beaux Arts; his passion for athletics; his wanderlust and

refusal to submit to slogging discipline – are interesting enough but not notably revealing. He adds two significant glosses to the familiar Gray's *Botany* as source for Sullivan's *art nouveau* decoration; his mother's passion for botanical drawing and his own inordinate fondness for roses, each bush of which at his Ocean Springs cottage he photographed and took north to have with him at his Chicago office.

Despite Mr Connely's admirable account, Sullivan remains elusive, with the deeply uncongenial Whitmanesque rhetoric of his prose and the speed, rhythm and certainty of his work, which seemed to the 18-year-old Frank Lloyd Wright 'the passion flower in full bloom'. Against the sentimentalities and ecstasies, against the spirit always straining to soar into verbose and undisciplined 'philosophy', stand the classic monuments of his art; and Mr Connely's sympathetic account, written by a layman for laymen, will help us all to perceive, if not to resolve, the complexities of Sullivan's passionate nature.

D. E. D.

The Eighteenth-Century Houses of Williamsburg. An Architectural History.

By Marcus Whiffen. 10½ in. 243 pp. incl. illus. Colonial Williamsburg. Distributed by Holt, Rinehart and Winston, New York. 1960. \$10.

The serious educational intention and real value of the Colonial Williamsburg enterprise may easily be overlooked in the face of the fancy dress parade of liveried negroes with carriage and horses, and bright young things in mob caps, which greets the visitor. In fact, the work of architectural restoration and rebuilding has been carried out with care and considerable skill. An indication of the exhaustive research which provides the background to this work is given in Marcus Whiffen's book, the second study of Williamsburg buildings which he wrote as resident architectural historian.

In facilitating presentation of such a remarkably complete picture of the methods of building and sources of materials, the relatively restricted field under study has obviously been a useful factor. It is difficult to visualise a comparable study of a small European town in the 18th century, where complexity of previous development and other influences would make a far more confused pattern.

Thirty-two of the original brick or timber houses are studied in detail in the second part of the book. These had in many cases a secondary status which accounts for much of their simplicity of design and modest size. The big plantation houses were more important to their owners, and the 'town' houses in Williamsburg did not usually represent the main family home. Even so, they provided comfort and a fair approach to elegance which can still be appreciated by their occupiers today. A good impression of the pleasing character of these domestic buildings can be gained from the photographs, plans and details which amplify the lucid text. Extracts from contemporary agreements and advertisements, as always, give life to the account of building practice, and an account of the tools and materials used by the various craftsmen is of particular interest.

ELAINE DENBY [4]

Netherlands Architecture since 1900.

By R. Blijstra. 7½ in. 100 pp., incl. 40 illus. Amsterdam: De Bezige Bij. 1960.

This little book, half text and half photographs, is an English edition of one published in 1957, and its aim is to give a simple overall picture of modern architectural trends and developments in the Netherlands since the beginning of this century. The essay includes observations of national character and conditions affecting architecture, but is more useful as a means of sorting out the complicated schools and camps of Dutch architects, which puzzle most Englishmen and many Dutchmen, too. Though the general production is good within the price range, the photographic reproduction is hardly of the usual high standard associated with Dutch publications.

This is the type of book to use as a very elementary textbook, but, mostly, to take on a short holiday to Holland. It lists the buildings illustrated under towns in an appendix – a useful *aide-memoire*.

M. D. BEASLEY [A]

Specification 1961.

Editor: F. R. S. Yorke. Assistant Editor: Penelope Whiting. 13 in. 1,526 pp. incl. many illus. Architectural Press. 1960. £1 15s.

In the latest edition of Specification four sections have been entirely re-written: Roads and Footpaths; Electrical Engineering; Plastics; and Thermal Insulation. In Curtain Walling a new table of proprietary panel materials and revised systems of curtain walling are set out; in Heating Engineer the section on automatic control has been rewritten; in Specialist Work articles on suspended ceilings and lightning conductors have been revised; the School section has been renamed Buildings for Education, since it also takes into account colleges, hostels and youth clubs; and considerable revisions have been made to the illustrations throughout. This constant annual revision results in an up-to-date reference work which is, as the publishers claim, 'a complete guide to the writing of building specifications'.

D. E. D.

European Art History.

By T. G. Rosenthal. National Book League Reader's Guide. 8½ in. 32 pp. 1960. 3s. 6d. Cambridge U.P.

This excellent bibliography does not attempt to be comprehensive, but aims to enhance the general reader's 'knowledge and understanding of art' and to 'stimulate him in his quest for the meaning of art'. 'Art' here is pictorial art, and the books are selected under the headings: General Works; Movements and Periods; National Schools; Writings of the Artists; Reference Works; and Individual Painters and Sculptors. The author, as he explains in the introduction, was handicapped in his choice by the fact that so many of the greatest works on the subject (written in German) have not been translated, and by the indifferent quality of countless books available in English.

P. F.

'Housing and Town and Country Planning in the UK Dependencies.'

This pamphlet is one of a series produced by the Central Office on Information – 'Town and Country Planning in Britain' having already appeared. The COI describe it as being 'the first comprehensive account of the United Kingdom's effort in this field (Town and Country Planning in UK Dependencies) that has been published'. As a review of accomplishment written in global terms, it is replete, but as a book to refer to for information about particular problems in particular places, quite unsuitable. The going is rather heavy and the pages seem too full of words; those seeking specific information about a place will have to spend only 3s. 6d. to buy the book, but a lot of time in sifting out the particular from the general.

RALPH G. COVELL [F]

What to See in a Country Church.

By Lawrence E. Jones. 9½ in. 88 pp. incl. 142 plates. Phoenix House. 1960. 10s. 6d.

This wholly admirable book is written for a reader who may have no previous knowledge of the subject, and it is likely to open up a real interest for him.

For the very reasonable price of 10s. 6d. the book is off to a good start with a colour photograph of a fine tower which thousands see every day from the Great North Road. A pictorial section drawing then locates 48 different parts or contents of a church, and 141 photographs follow with explanatory text which pleasantly stimulates interest and still requires the reader to keep his wits about him.

Only one small grumble occurred to me – why perpetuate the old saw about chairs looking better than 'Victorian' benches? (The photograph shows a bric-a-brac of chairs which look and probably are very uncomfortable.)

C. B. MARTINDALE [F]

Decorative Cast Ironwork in Great Britain.

By Raymond Lister. 8½ in. 258 pp. + plates. Bell. 1960. £1 15s.

Mr Lister's companion to his earlier book on wrought ironwork is a useful account of cast iron in Britain by a writer who is at once a scholar and a brilliant craftsman. After a substantial chapter on technique, the book studies ordnance, domestic, architectural and surveyors' cast ironwork, and concludes with a brief account of the foundryman himself and a 15-page glossary. The quality of reproduction in the plates is uneven; perhaps one should use this book for its exposition of methods and materials, and go to Gloag and Bridgewater for illustrations. Neither, however, are wholly satisfactory when it comes to historical analysis, but this is perhaps a trivial criticism, since other sources exist. J. H.

Eyes on the Wall.

Foreword by Sir Hugh Casson. Introduction by Eric Newton. 8½ in. 66 pp., incl. illus. Society of Mural Painters.

This is a competently organised and exceedingly well presented booklet, illustrated with a selection of works in various media and styles by members of the Society of Mural Painters. Its purpose is to help

architects and potential patrons, who would like to employ wall painters, but do not know how to set about doing so. Its practical use might perhaps have been greater, if the pages had been numbered and an index provided.

Aluminium in Modern Architecture '60.

Edited by John Peters. 9 in. 116 pp. incl. illus. Richmond, Virginia: Reynolds Metal Co. London: Chapman and Hall. 1960. £2.

The second supplement – another appeared in 1958 – to the handsome two-volume *Aluminium in Modern Architecture* published four years ago by the Reynolds Metal Company, reviews and illustrates, with photographs and details, 30 or so recent buildings in various countries, in which aluminium has been widely used. There are other features, too, including some delicious light-hearted sketches by Osborn, and some rather more solemn contributions by the heads of four architectural departments in American Universities. These include José Luis Sert of Harvard and, of course, Paul Rudolph of Yale, now very much under the glare of the spotlights.

Das Alte Rathaus zu Leipzig.

By Heinz Füssler and Heinrich Wichmann. 9½ in. 184 pp. incl. 119 illus. Berlin: Henschelverlag. 1958. 20 DM.

The Old City Hall is the best known of Leipzig's many historic buildings. It was virtually destroyed, with many of the lovely Baroque parts of the town, by the combined efforts of Bomber Command and the United States Air Force in December 1943, one of our less glorious feats of arms. It has since been carefully restored. The book gives a full and, on the whole, objective account of the history of the building and the various vicissitudes through which it has passed. Sponsored by the Deutsche Bauakademie, it is a well illustrated and documented affair, marred by only an occasional lunge at the shortcomings of the West or obsequious flurry of applause for socialist culture.

Deutsche Gewölbe der Spätgotik.

By Karl Heinz Clasen. 9½ in. 184 pp. incl. illus. Berlin: Henschelverlag. 1958. 18.50 DM.

Providing a comprehensive study of the characteristic forms of ribbed vaulting which were evolved in Germany during the late Gothic period, and a comparative analysis of their relationship with foreign, and especially French and English, work of the time, this book is very fully illustrated with photographs, plans and line drawings.

Frühformen der Hausentwicklung in Deutschland.

By Werner Radig. 9½ in. 218 pp. incl. illus. Berlin: Henschelverlag. 1958. 17.50 DM.

The early historical origins of the German house and the various basic types which were evolved form the theme of this very thoroughly documented book. Although published under the auspices of the Deutsche Bauakademie, Professor Radig's study is not confined to East Germany, but covers the whole country. The text is liberally illustrated with photographs, plans and line drawings. J. C. P.

It pays you and your clients to put in *solid fuel* central heating



Lowest running costs. The big news in central heating these days is the amazing cheapness of the solid fuel systems. For example, the average weekly running cost for a two- or three-radiator system can be as little as 11/1d! Just compare that with oil, gas and electricity—see chart on right.

Lower installation costs. Compared with oil, solid fuel systems are much cheaper to buy and install. The new solid fuel boilers are really streamlined and require very little attention. They are thermostatically controlled and finished in gleaming vitreous enamel in a range of modern colours.

N.C.B. Housewarming Plan—offers a personal loan to cover the cost of a central heating installation. Low interest—five years to pay—tax relief.

Lowest maintenance costs. Solid fuel systems cost practically nothing to maintain. But with other fuels, skilled maintenance is necessary and this can cost from £5 to £15 per year—another 2/- to 6/- a week on the running cost.

Compare the costs. These are typical weekly costs, averaged over the year, for centrally heating a three-bedroomed house or bungalow—and hot water summer and winter. Look how much cheaper solid fuel is.

6 or 7 radiators and hot water ▼			
2 or 3 radiators and hot water ▼			
COKE In independent boiler	10/- per cwt	11/1d	16/8d
SMALL ANTHRACITE In gravity feed boiler	12/6d per cwt	—	14/8d
GAS	1/4d therm plus, say, 2/8d a week standing charge	16/1d	23/6d
ELECTRICITY	1d unit (No standing charge included)	18/2d	29/10d
OIL	1/5½d gallon	*13/-	*23/-

* plus 2/- to 6/- a week maintenance cost.

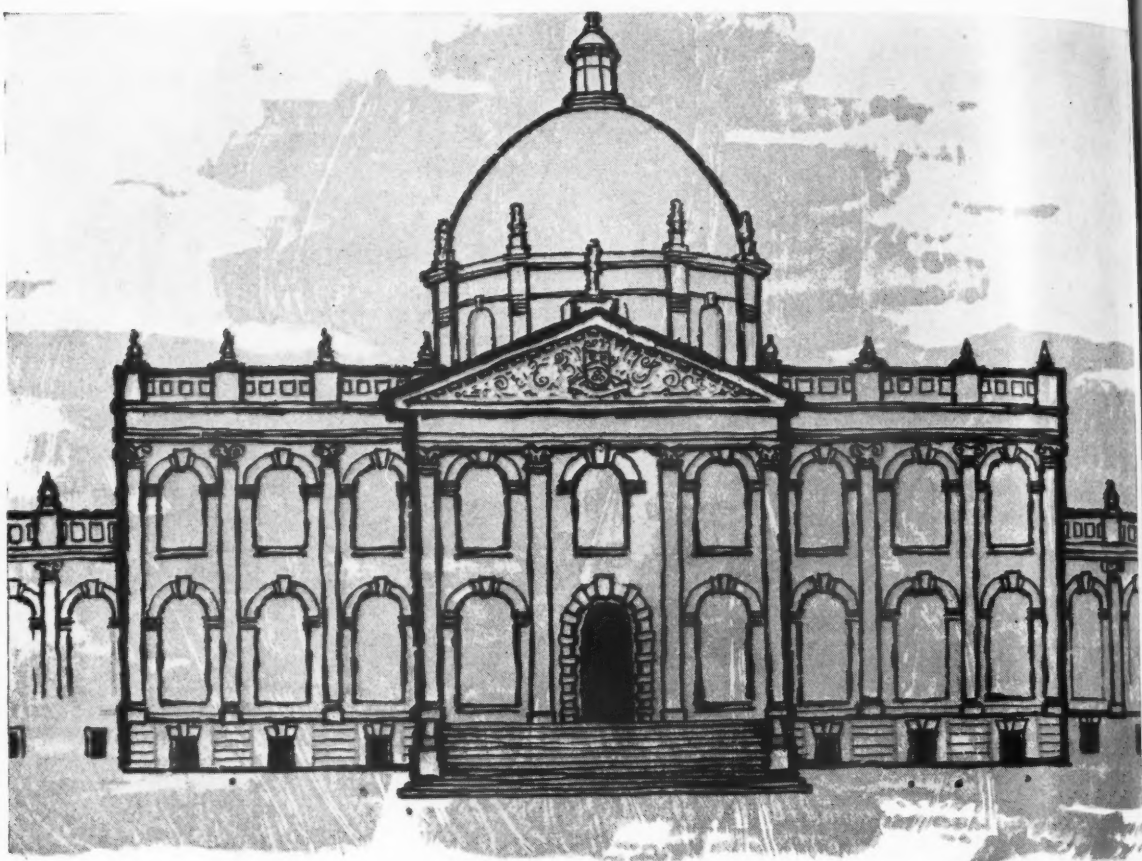
Write for FREE booklet on Central Heating and list of other technical publications to the Coal Utilisation Council, 3 Upper Belgrave Street, London, SW1. Also available 'Central Heating for Houses', a complete 120-page illustrated survey of all the various systems available, from the open-fire-and-back-boiler to the small pipe system. Copies 2/6d each.

The cheapest
central heating
there is –
SOLID FUEL



ISSUED BY THE COAL UTILISATION COUNCIL





Sir John Vanbrugh—the inspired amateur

The career of Vanbrugh was as sensational and as unorthodox as that of Inigo Jones or of Wren. He was one of the nineteen children of a rich Flemish sugar-baker who had fled from Ghent to England as a Protestant refugee from religious persecution. John first appears in history in 1686, when he was commissioned in an infantry regiment. At his father's death, three years later, he inherited a fortune which enabled him to abandon his tedious duties in the "Army of Occupation" in Germany, and to settle down to enjoy life in London to the full. Arrested as a spy in Calais, however, in 1690, he was imprisoned successively at Calais, Vincennes, and the Bastille; but relieved his feelings by writing a play. Some critics consider that the grim architecture of Vincennes and the Bastille is reflected in certain of his own buildings later. Released in 1692, he returned to soldiering until 1702. Again, he varied the monotony of military life by writing plays, the nature of which may be inferred from their titles—*The Relapse, or Virtue in Danger*, 1696, and *The Provok'd Wife*, 1697. The risqué nature of these comedies naturally made him very popular, and secured his admission to the famous and aristocratic Kit-Cat Club. Here he met the young Earl of Carlisle, who commissioned him completely without architectural training to design a vast mansion at Castle Howard in Yorkshire.

As Swift wrote:—

"Van's genius, without thought or lecture
"Is hugely turned to architecture".

Huge the architecture certainly was, and "Van" may have toyed with the works of Palladio while in gaol, as an alternative to writing improper plays; but at any rate the end-product was the type of architecture we now call "Baroque". This tendency is still more apparent in the grandiose palace of Blenheim, which he designed a few years later for John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, another member of the Kit-Cat Club. At Castle Howard, it is alleged that one can look through all the keyholes of the long succession of enormous state-apartments of the central block which extends through some 300 feet of the total frontage of 600 feet; but the wretched servants were stowed away in basement and attics, while the kitchens were isolated in a distant wing. At Blenheim, built at the national cost as a thank-offering to a national hero, pomp is appropriate; but the human aspect of the project centres in the long, bitter, and most amusing correspondence exchanged, over a span of twenty years, between Sarah Churchill (Marlborough's wife) and Vanbrugh. It was spiced with tireless malice on her side, with resentment and wit on his. Vanbrugh's huge practice included many other great mansions; also the Orangery at Kensington

Palace and the King William Block at Greenwich Hospital. When he died, a contemporary wit suggested this epitaph for him:—

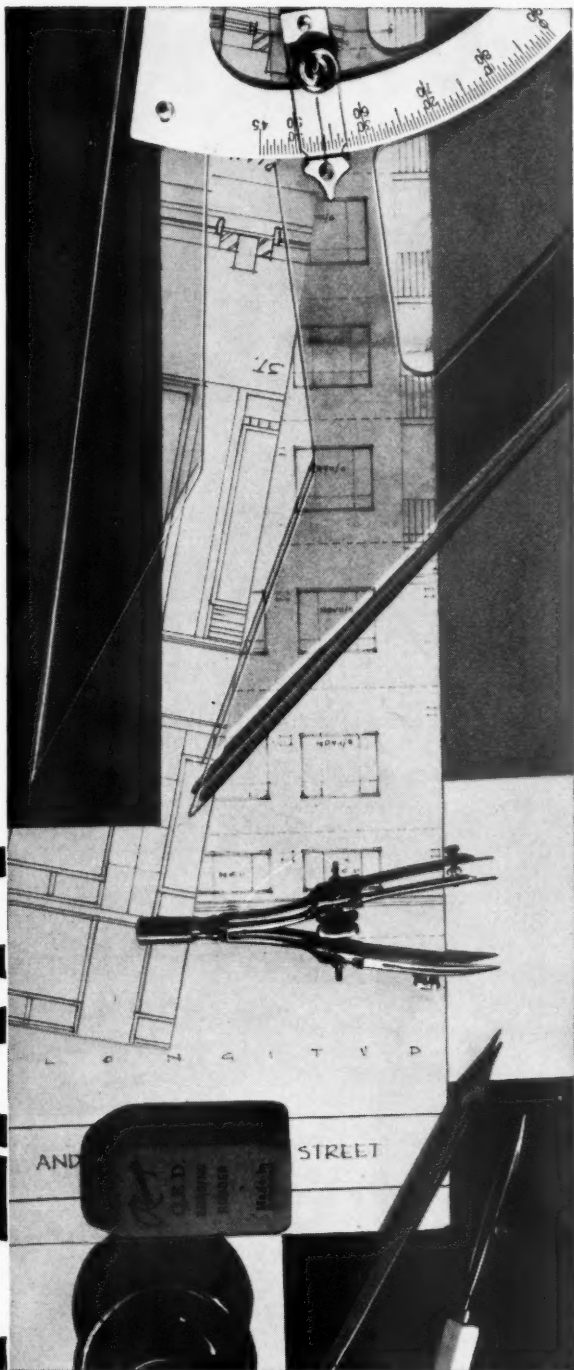
"Under this stone, Reader, survey
Dead Sir John Vanbrugh's house of clay.
Lie heavy on him, Earth for he
Laid many heavy loads on thee."

Sieglwart Floors were not available to architects in Victorian times, but since 1912, we have been proud to provide structural flooring for many famous buildings. Technical information and advice is freely given.

SIEGWART PRECAST FLOORS & ROOFS

Sieglwart Floor Company Ltd.,
Gable House, Rickmansworth, Herts.
Telephone Rickmansworth 2268.
Berkeley House, Hagley Road, Birmingham 16.
Telephone Edgbaston 3960
Carlton House, Blythwood Square,
Glasgow, C.2.
Telephone City 5156

PLAN



WITH Sundeala BUILDING BOARD



PLAN . . . with Sundeala. Boards which meet every architectural and building requirement. Made from wood but better than wood . . . available in Exterior and Interior grade, in Medium Hardboard also Standard Perforated and Reeded Sovereign Hardboard. *For samples and further details write to:*

SUNDEALA BOARD CO. LIMITED

Head Office: SUNDEALA BOARD CO. LIMITED
Columbia House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2. Tel. CHAncery 8159

Metal Fixing Dept.: Tel. Sunbury-on-Thames 341

Newcastle: Northumbria House, Portland Terrace, Newcastle upon Tyne 2

Tel. Newcastle 81-4323

Plymouth: Tel. 68805/6

SCOTLAND: S. H. Nunn, Eglinton House, Eglinton Estate, Kilwinning,
Ayrshire. Tel. Kilwinning 284

SWEDISH PERSTORP DATA SHEET 3

HOW TO WORK PERSTORP

For the purposes of giving directions to machine joiners the following is printed:

HAND TOOLS Perstorp can be sawn, drilled, planed and smoothed with ordinary carpenter's hand tools.

POWER TOOLS

CIRCULAR SAWING Use fine-set, hard carbon saw with 6-8 teeth per inch, for Peripheral speed 7-10,000' per min.

BAND SAWING Use 8-12 teeth per inch. Run at 65-80 ft. per second.

SPINDLE MOULDING AND ROUTING High speed cutters are satisfactory but for long runs use tungsten carbide cutters.

POWER DRILLING Use high speed twist drills with 50°-60° cutting angle, and long flute lead.

GENERAL Perstorp is a hard material. It must be worked with sharp tools, preferably of good quality. Perstorp should be worked with the decorative face uppermost. When chamfering edges work from the decorative side with the filing stroke towards the underside.

SPECIFYING GLUES

Gap-filling glues and impact adhesives are recommended, bearing in mind that:

- 1 Glues with high water content lead to warping.
- 2 Gap-filling glues with low shrinkage factors reduce risk of warping.
- 3 As Perstorp and base materials have different coefficients of expansion, heat induces stress. Clamping should be done at room temperature, for hot gluing the absolute ceiling is 140°F.
- 4 Clamping pressure should not exceed 70 lbs. per sq. in.
- 5 Extended clamping can have same ill effects as excessive pressure.
- 6 PVC adhesives, PVA and synthetic rubber cements can all give satisfactory results for many types of work, though resin glues, if the installation allows their use, give the very finest results.

SPECIFYING CORE MATERIAL

The base to which Perstorp is to be bonded may be blockboard, chipwood or plywood. It should be at least $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick and have a moisture content between 6-10%. The surface of the blockboard or core material should be dead flat. Any unevenness is likely to telegraph through the laminate, causing high spots and uneven wear. If a blockboard core is used, the gluing pressure must be kept low, and gaboon and abacci are recommended for cross-banding: pine should not be used.

CUT OUT THIS PAGE AND PLACE IT ON FILE

FIXING PERSTORP TO WALLS

will appear in Swedish Perstorp Data Sheet 4 together with information about

MOUNTING PERSTORP

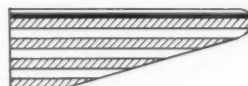
For complete sets of the Data Sheets write to your nearest Perstorp Distributor.

SPECIFYING COUNTER VENEER

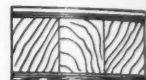
A 2mm birch counter veneer can be specified but 0.8mm Perstorp counter veneer is better. For best results specify 1.5mm Perstorp counter veneer with counter matching pull equal to facing panel. A counter veneer is not necessary when the bonded panel is well fixed to a rigid frame.

SPECIFYING EDGING

Shown here are some of the methods of edging Perstorp which have proved most satisfactory.



Machined edging



Perstorp as edging



Flush Timber edging with C.V.



Plastic and/or Metal moulding



Wooden beading

Perstorp is carried to the edge, where it should be chamfered. If the edging is slightly lower than the Perstorp surface the top is easier to clean.

Swedish

PERSTORP

THE ORIGINAL PLASTIC LAMINATE SHEETS

PERSTORP DISTRIBUTORS

London & Home Counties

C. F. Anderson & Son Ltd.,
Harris Wharf, Graham Street,
London, N.1.
Geo. E. Gray Ltd.,
Joinant House, Eastern Avenue,
Ilford, Essex.
Heaton Tabb & Co. Ltd.,
Cobbold Road, N.W.10.

West Country & South Wales

Channel Plastics Ltd.,
Flowers Hill,
Bristol, 4.

Midlands Area & East Anglia

Rudders & Paynes Ltd.,
Chester Street,
Aston, Birmingham, 6.

N.E. England

A. J. Wares Ltd.,
King Street, South Shields.

N.W. England & North Wales

Heaton Tabb & Co. Ltd.,
55 Bold Street, Liverpool, 1.

Scotland

Nevill Long & Co. (Boards) Ltd.,
Rivalds Green, Linlithgow,
West Lothian.

N. Ireland

John McNeill Ltd.,
109 Corporation Street, Belfast.



*on the
right lines...*

**BRITISH RAILWAYS
CHOOSE ANDERSON
STEEL "D" DECKING**

Roofing at the Longsight Electrification
Depot, completed recently for British
Railways as part of their modernisation
scheme, was Anderson Steel "D" Decking
— a strong galvanised steel deck insulated
and covered with a durable weatherproofing.



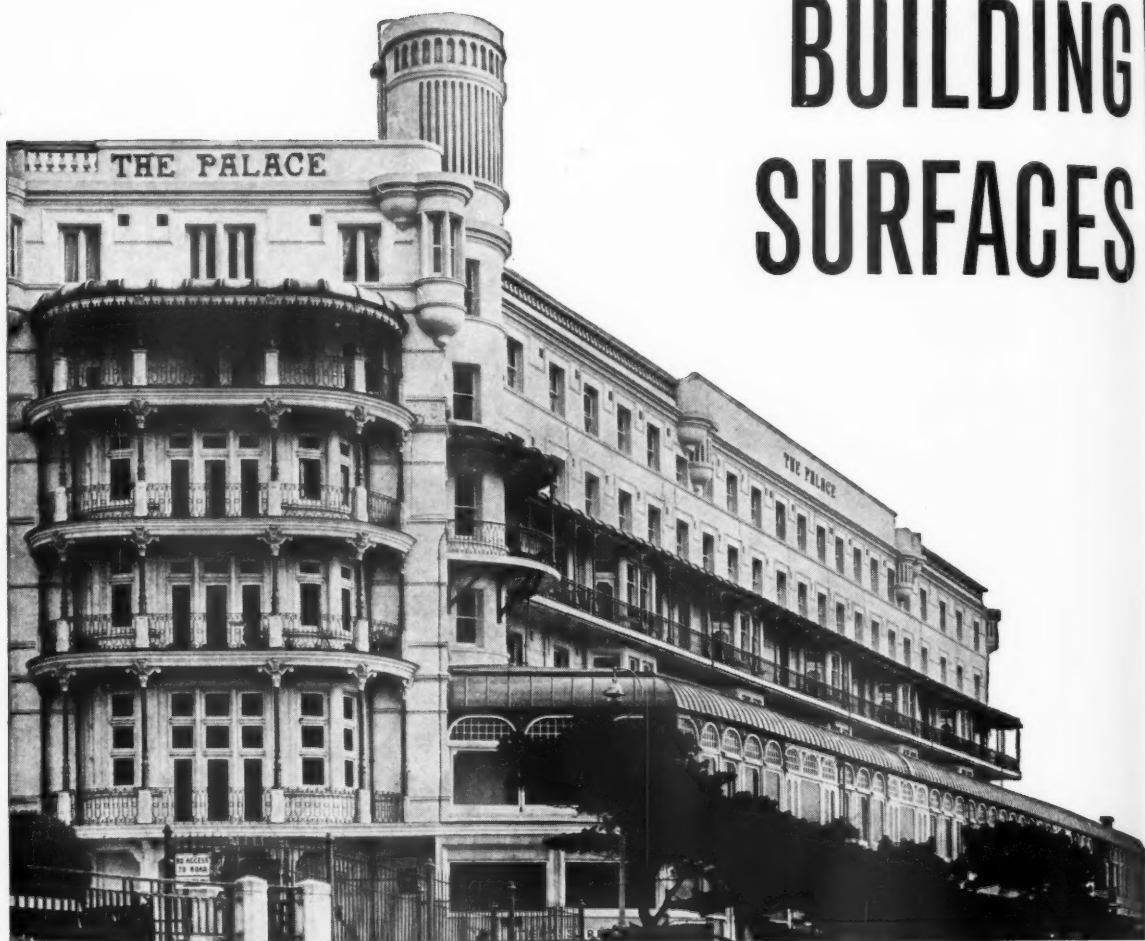
Contractors: Charles R. Price
Laminated timber: Kingston (Architectural Craftsmen) Limited



D. ANDERSON & SON LIMITED

STRETFORD MANCHESTER TELEPHONE: LONGFORD 4444
OLD FORD LONDON E3 TELEPHONE: AMHERST 9381

FOR EXPOSED BUILDING SURFACES



The Palace Hotel—Southend Painting Contractors: Ernie Bayliss Ltd., London, S.W.1.

**Direct application
to new Concrete,
Cement Renderings,
Asbestos Cement,
Brick, etc.**

Tretolin Paint

The Palace at Southend-on-Sea, Essex, has been a landmark for generations of Londoners – and seafarers of all nations – standing as it does high above the Thames Estuary, the gateway to the World's greatest Port.

When it was decided to give the Old Palace a new look, Tretolin was used – a wise choice for any building, especially in exposed coastal regions or industrial environments. Developed specifically for DIRECT use on new and old concrete, renderings and asbestos cement – Tretolin lasts years longer, cutting maintenance costs to a minimum. Send now for details, attractive colour range and specifications.

TRETOL LTD., Head Office: TRETOL HOUSE, THE HYDE, LONDON, N.W.9. Telephone: Colindale 7223
Associated Company: Tretol (Scotland) Ltd., 65 Renfield Street, Glasgow, C.2. Telephone: Douglas 6133

Note the compact nature of this heavy stanchion composed of a Universal column with extremely thick flanges and web. The end of the stanchion and the slab surface are milled at our works on the latest type of end-milling machine.



Banister,

Walton

build in steel

BANISTER, WALTON & CO. LTD

STRUCTURAL STEEL ENGINEERS AND STOCKHOLDERS

MANCHESTER 17 · TRAFFORD PARK

TEL.: TRAFFORD PARK 2361

LONDON S.E.11 · Southbank House

TEL.: RELIANCE 6786

BIRMINGHAM 18 · 61/63 WESTERN ROAD

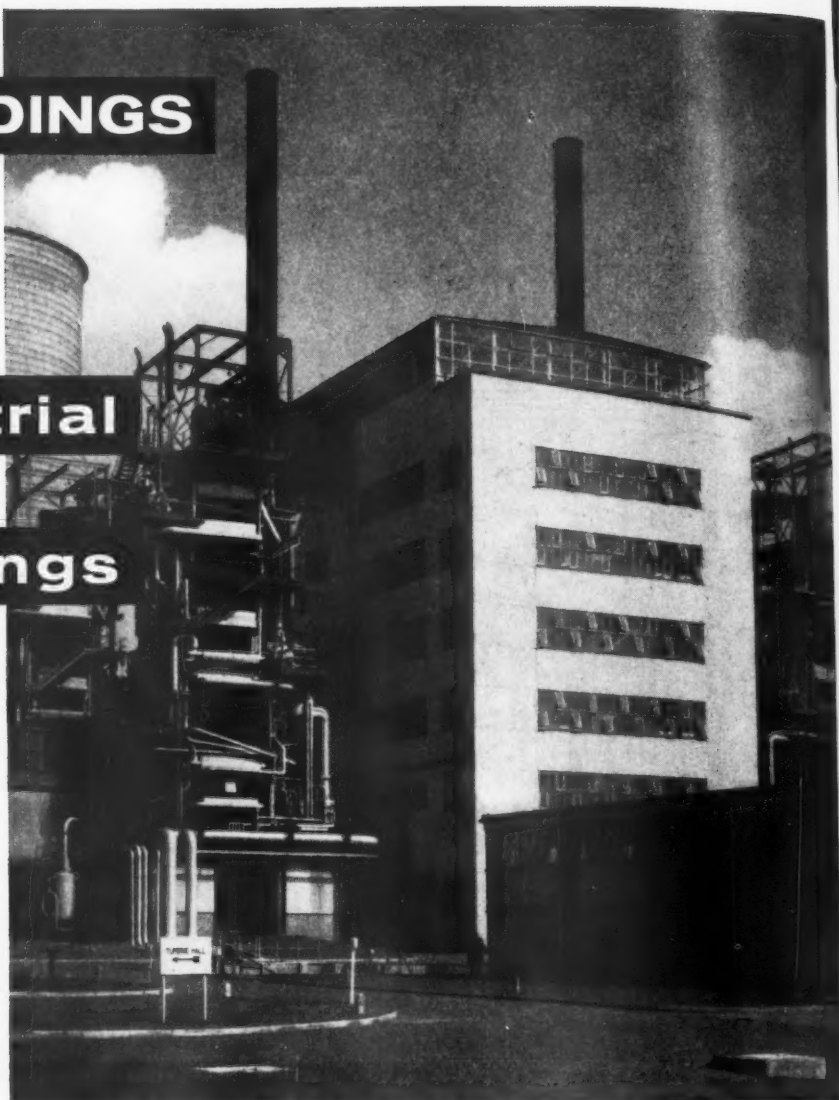
TEL.: NORTHERN 4518

CLADDINGS

for

Industrial

Buildings



Photograph by courtesy of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority

Chapelcross Atomic Power Station at Dumfries is yet another example of the contribution being made by Turners Asbestos Cement Co. Ltd. to modern industrial building development.

"EVERITE"

REGD. TRADE MARK

Asbestos-Cement

"BIGSIX"

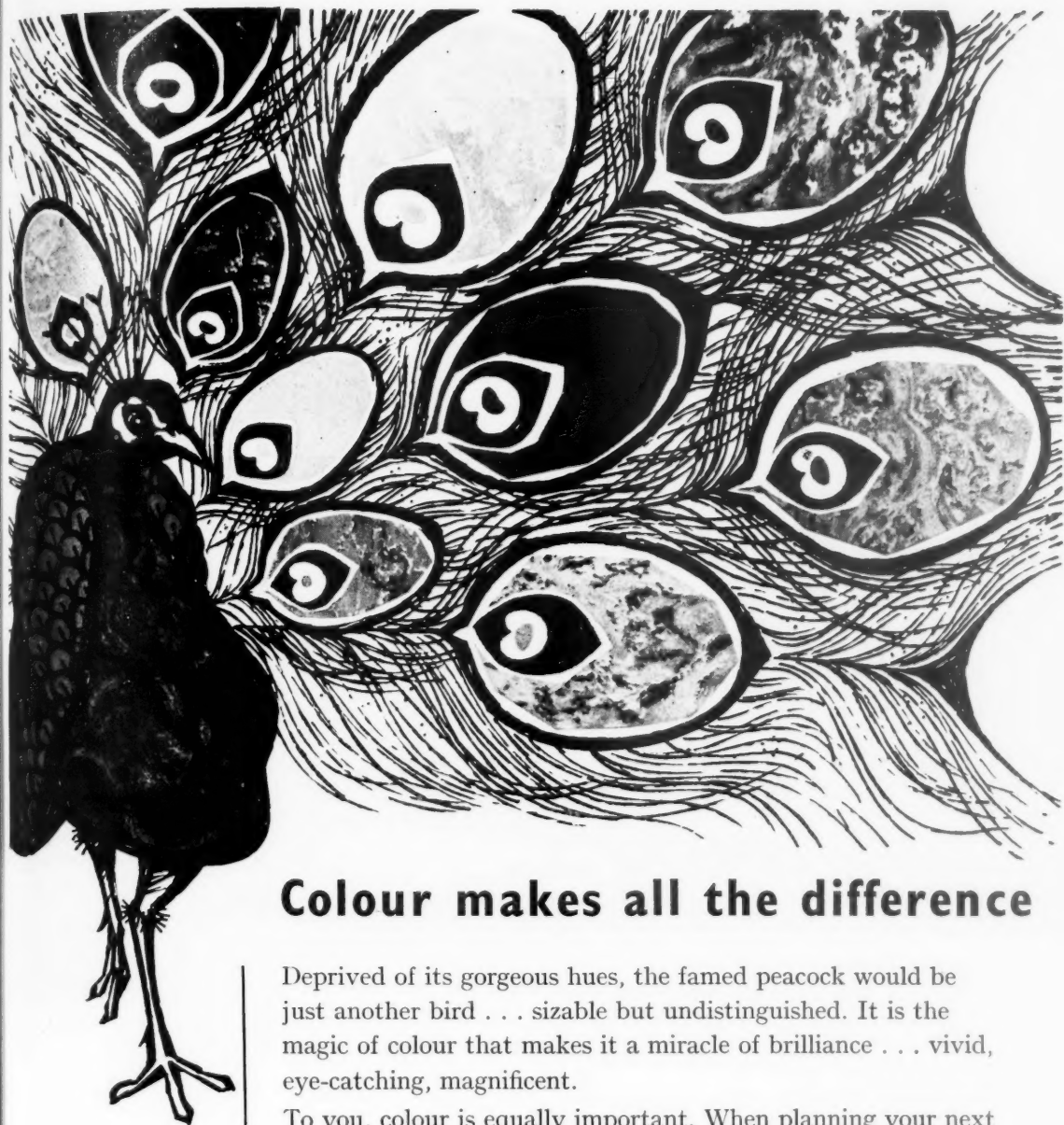
REGD. TRADE MARK

CORRUGATED SHEETS

TURNERS ASBESTOS CEMENT CO. LTD.

A MEMBER OF THE **TURNER & NEWALL** ORGANISATION

TRAFFORD PARK · MANCHESTER · Tel: TRAfford Park 2181
LONDON, Tel: WATerloo 4712 and at BIRMINGHAM, BRISTOL,
CARDIFF AND GLASGOW



Colour makes all the difference

Deprived of its gorgeous hues, the famed peacock would be just another bird . . . sizable but undistinguished. It is the magic of colour that makes it a miracle of brilliance . . . vivid, eye-catching, magnificent.

To you, colour is equally important. When planning your next scheme, draw freely on the extensive Ruboleum range of plain and marbled varieties. Transform your dormant ideas into subdued or dramatic reality. Choose Ruboleum—the acknowledged aristocrat of all floor coverings—and make certain of the additional advantages of economy, durability, resilience, quietness and easy cleaning.

Simplify colour selection—send for a free copy of Barry's latest Sample Book.

Ruboleum is obtainable in three gauges—6.7 mm, 4.5 mm and 3.20 mm.

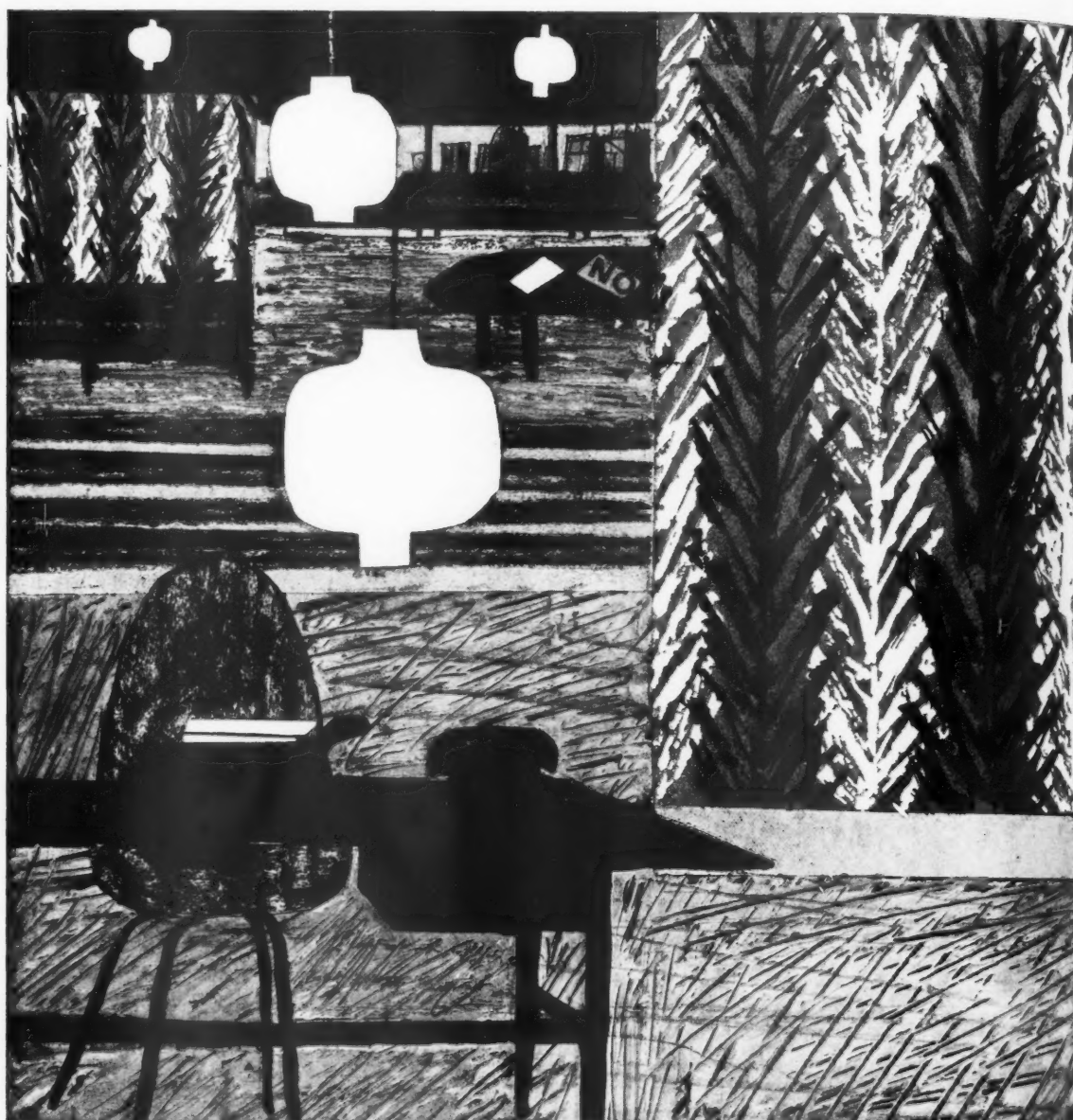
BARRY'S

LINOLEUM

REGD. NAME RUBOLEUM

BARRY OSTLERE & SHEPHERD LTD • KIRKCALDY • SCOTLAND

A member of the Barry and Staines Group



Drawing by William Belcher



A place for Wallpaper

THE FOLLOWING COLLECTIONS
ARE AVAILABLE FOR ARCHITECTS CONCERNED
WITH THE SPECIFICATION OR DIRECTION
OF DECORATIVE SCHEMES

PALLADIO, HAYWARD, THE ARCHITECTS BOOK, MODUS
AND MAY BE SEEN AT

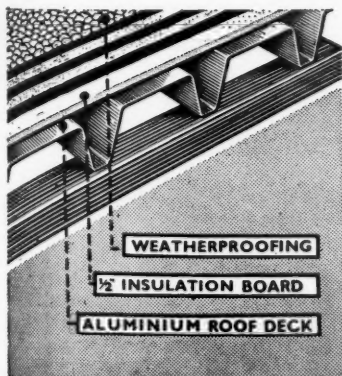
The Architects' Department The Wall Paper Manufacturers Limited
19/21 Mortimer Street London W 1
or King's House King Street West Manchester 3

**this
was
a
problem**

**until
BRIGGS
found
the
answer***

* The detail agreed for the straight runs of expansion joint was a fairly standard design of timber curb with a sliding aluminium capping angle dressed with roofing felt. A special capping section, to allow four way movement at the central junction, was designed and supplied by the Briggs Technical Design Service. The finished detail provided a neat effective joint, allowing for expansion and contraction, without any loss of waterproofing efficiency.

The resources, technical knowledge and experience of the Briggs Organisation are at the disposal of every Architect and Engineer. Consult our nearest area office for further details of Briggs Technical Design Service.

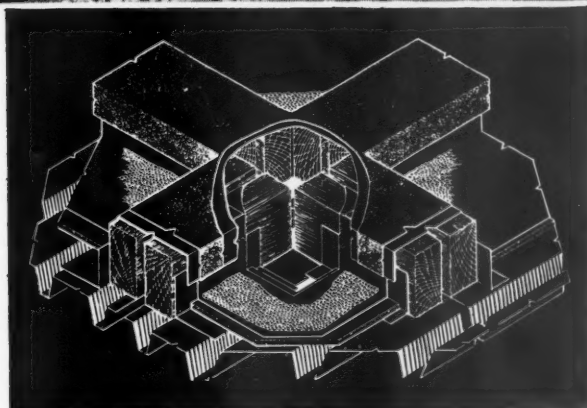


This detail illustrates one of the many problems which arise when provision for expansion in the roof is necessary.

In this case the "Bitumetal" roof structure had to be designed to allow expansion movement longitudinally as well as laterally, and the main problem was to design a watertight detail at the mid point junction of the expansion lines.

R. WARNER & CO. LTD., EASTLEIGH, HANTS.

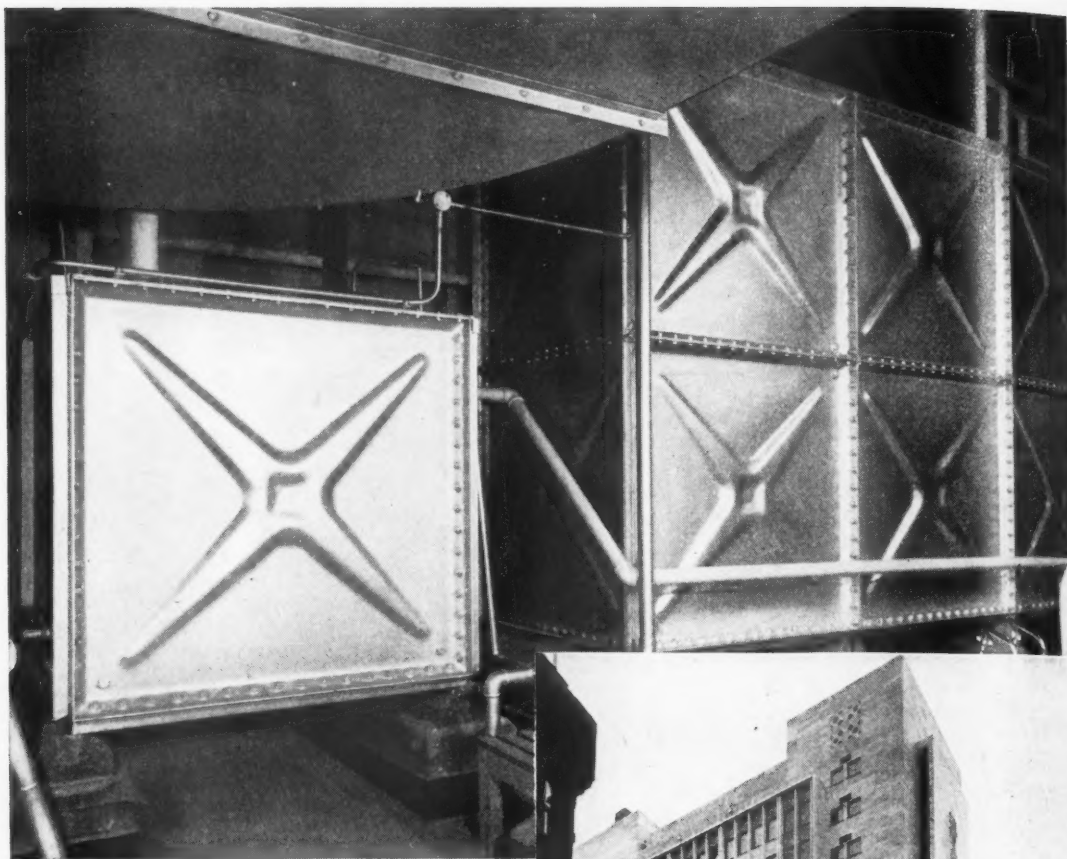
Architects: Edward D. Mills & Partners



BRIGGS

*the people to see
about roofing*

WILLIAM BRIGGS & SONS LIMITED
VAUXHALL GROVE, LONDON, S.W.8 REGD. OFFICE: DUNDEE
AREA OFFICES: ABERDEEN • BELFAST • BRADFORD • BRISTOL • CARDIFF • DUBLIN
EDINBURGH • GLASGOW • LEICESTER • LIVERPOOL • NEWCASTLE • NORWICH



Braithwaite

PRESSED
STEEL Tanks

are installed at Goodenough House, the Headquarters of Barclays Bank, D.C.O., for the cold and hot water installations. Ley Colbeck & Partners, FF. R.I.B.A. are responsible for this striking architectural asset to the changing face of the City of London.



BRAITHWAITE & CO. ENGINEERS LIMITED

BRIDGE & CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERS

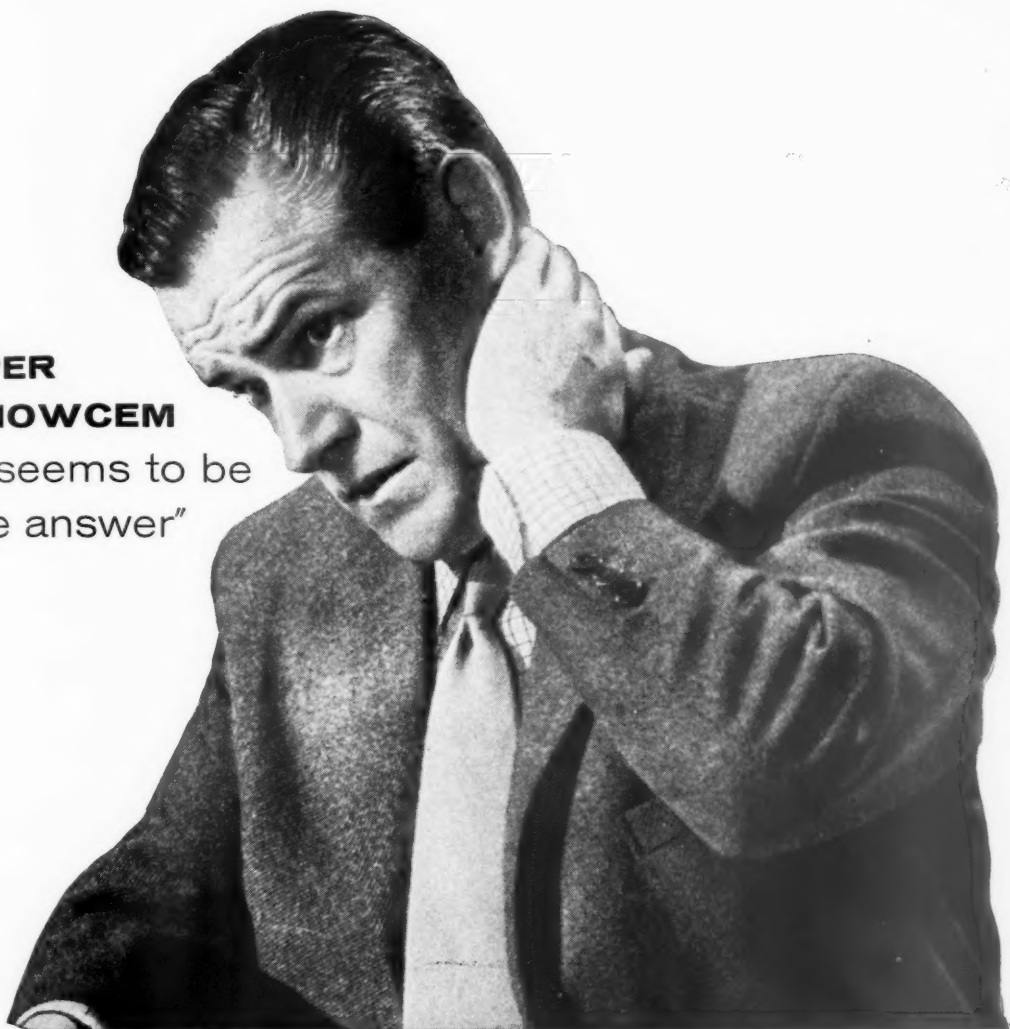
LONDON OFFICE: DORLAND HOUSE • REGENT STREET • LONDON S.W.1 • Telephone: WHITEHALL 3993

Telegrams: Bromkirk 'Phone London Telex 23320

BRAITHWAITE & CO. STRUCTURAL LIMITED • BRAITHWAITE FOUNDATIONS & CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

**"SUPER
SNOWCEM**

seems to be
the answer"



●It will certainly give the kind of protection we need . . . And the range of colours should please the architect too . . . As far as costing goes, we could never find a similar treatment so economical. Yes, I'm sure Super Snowcem is right for the job. Besides, the Blue Circle people will always help us with any problems. ●



SUPER SNOWCEM

is a waterproof cement paint made with a base of Snowcrete, the white Portland Cement. It is supplied in powder form in free containers from 7 lb. to 112 lb. When applied to suitable surfaces it provides a hard durable finish which resists the penetration of damp—will not rub, flake or peel off and may be washed.

Make use of our technical service. For all information please write to:

THE CEMENT MARKETING COMPANY LIMITED, PORTLAND HOUSE,

TOTHILL STREET, LONDON, SW1 • Telephone: ABBey 3456

G. & T. EARLE LIMITED, HULL • Telephone: HULL 26121

Selling Organisations of The Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers Ltd

See **CMC** about Cement!



What's so special about *Rub

For one thing, Rubervent has a way of its own for preventing roof blisters; a way that has proved thoroughly effective. Tiny granules on the underside of the lowest layer of built-up roofing allow vapours exhaled by the screed to pass harmlessly to outer atmosphere. For another, Rubervent is keyed to the screed in a special way that prevents damage to the roofing by hair cracks or distortions in the screed.

And of course, Rubervent built-up roofing is manufactured and laid by the Ruberoid Company.

* **RUBERVENT:** RUBEROID'S LATEST TECHNIQUE IN BUILT-UP ROOFING

Full technical information available. Write or telephone

THE RUBEROID COMPANY LIMITED, 46VA COMMONWEALTH HOUSE, 1-19 NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.C.1. HOLBORN 9501 (5 LINES) RV6594

YOU

WHICH WAY WOULD TAKE THE PYLONS?



Down in the valley, the town needs more power. The time's come to bring in a power line from the Grid. That means pylons, right across these fields, and on down into the valley.

There are perhaps a hundred paths the pylons could follow. *One* must be chosen. Not plotted arbitrarily across a map, but thoughtfully, carefully sited, so that pylons and cable strike the best possible balance with the landscape.

The Central Electricity Generating Board are just as concerned about this as they are about bringing in the

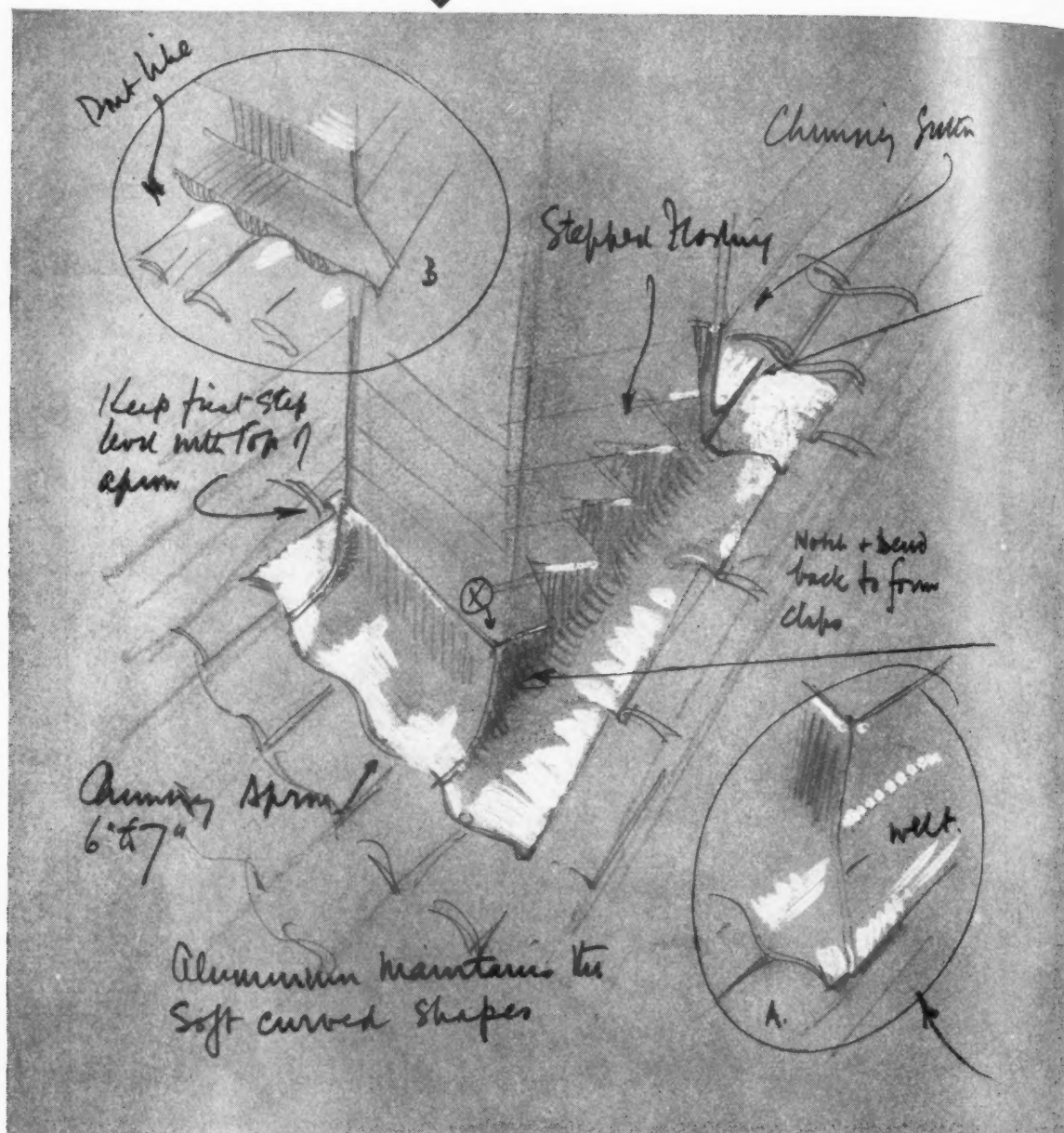
power. For the nation has charged the Board with a double duty. Not only to maintain an efficient, economical electricity supply, but also to preserve the amenities of the country as they go.

That's why the new line will be planned so that it follows the dark background of a wood here; skirts a village there; crosses skylines in the most inconspicuous way to be found; and eventually reaches the town through its industrial suburbs.



THE CENTRAL ELECTRICITY GENERATING BOARD

THIS IS ALUMINIUM



Architect's drawing of flashing with notes

BRITISH ALUMINIUM

British Aluminium Super Purity (99.99%) flashing material is aluminium in its most *workable* form. And this is only one of its many pleasing attributes. It lasts a building's lifetime and is . . . *good looking* . . . *light in weight* . . . *low in price* and now *less glaring*! Send for literature on Super Purity.



BRITISH ALUMINIUM COMPANY LTD.

Norfolk House, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1

Trafalgar 8888



**BUILDING AND
CIVIL ENGINEERING
CONTRACTORS**

**THE
DEMOLITION &
CONSTRUCTION
CO. LTD.**

**LONDON
CARDIFF
LIVERPOOL
NEWCASTLE**

**3 ST. JAMES'S SQUARE
LONDON S.W.1**

Telephone TRAfalgar 7833

A Member of the Cementation Group of Companies

QUEEN MARY COLLEGE, University of London

choose Ceramic Tiles

Combining aesthetic appeal with academic significance and functional perfection...
... this 6-panel mural in 6" square, frost-resistant Ceramic Tiles, spans the West Elevation of the new Physics Building.



*Architects: Playne & Lacey, F./F.R.I.B.A. London.
Tiling Contractors: Carter & Co. (London) Ltd., London.
Building and Engineering Contractors: Charles R. Price, London and Doncaster.
Designer: Mr. R. Khosla.*

Write for an informative new Brochure—"CTF" (Thin Bed Fixative and Grout)
INTRODUCING an outstanding advance in Tile-fixing technique.

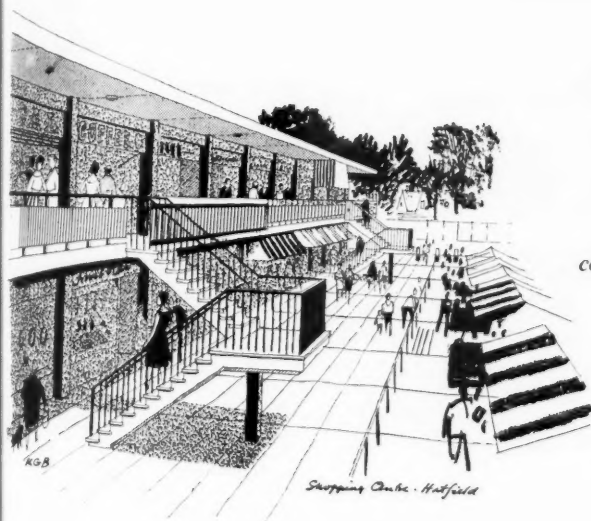
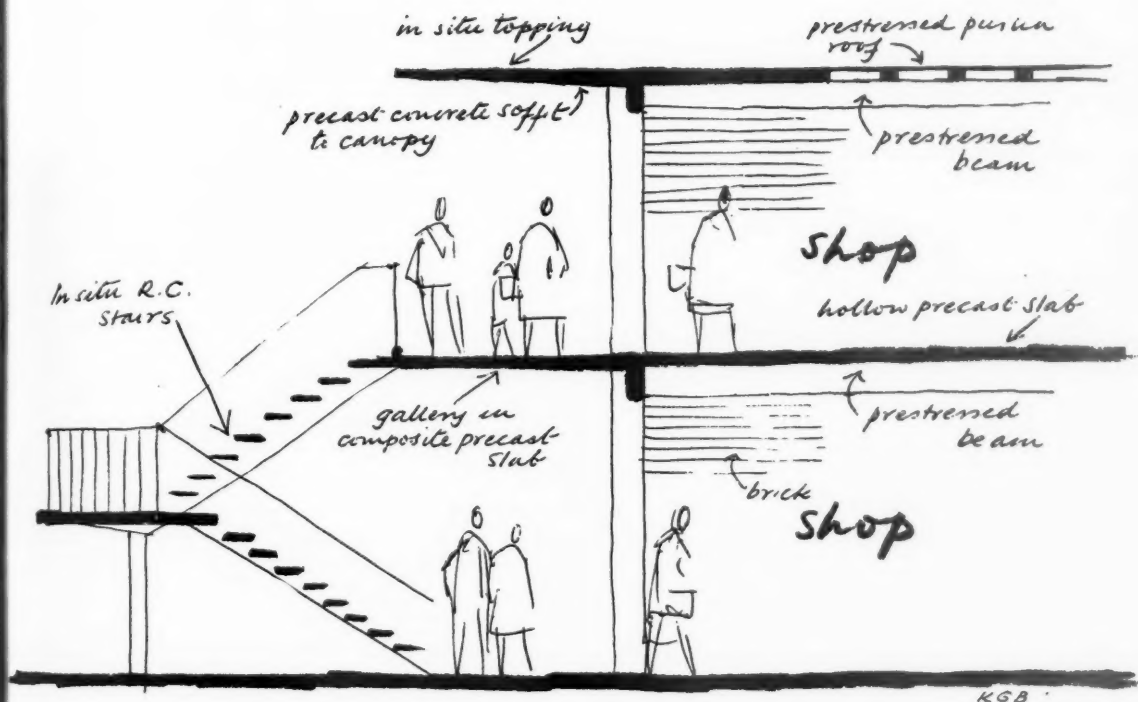
Visit the Council's display of ceramic tiles at the Building Centre, Store St.,
Tottenham Court Rd., W.C.1. 425/427 Sauchiehall St., Glasgow, C2

**British
Ceramic**

T I L E S

British Ceramic Tile Council • Federation House • Stoke-on-Trent

2 level shopping at Hatfield



designed by Kenneth Boyd, A.R.I.B.A.
of Brett, Boyd & Bosanquet.

purpose to provide small shops on two levels for
a shopping centre of new town. 8' 0" wide
gallery at 1st floor level.

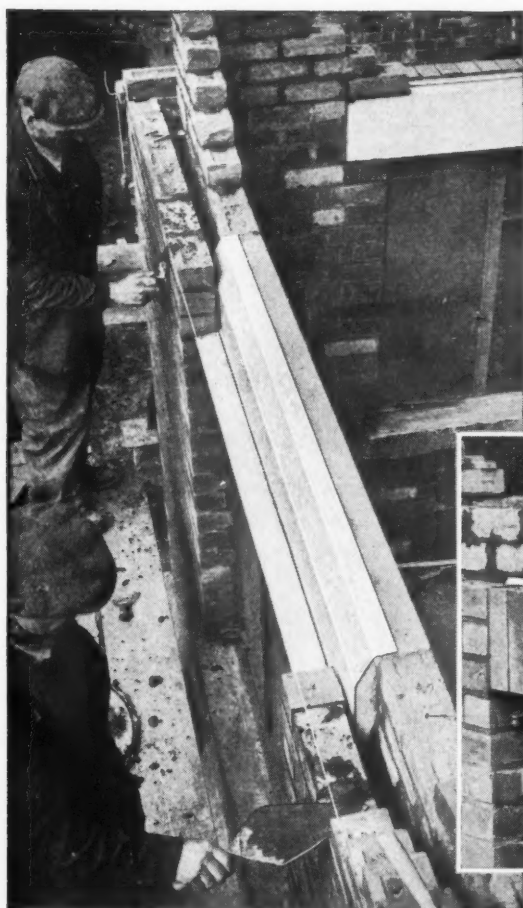
construction precast r.c. units. Interesting example of
how a heavy cantilever can be linked to
a precast system. The use of precast units
made for speed of erection and quick
occupation of shops.
Width of shop bays; 20'.

General Contractors: Crumb & Dean Ltd.



BISON
CONCRETE LIMITED LONDON · BIRMINGHAM · LEEDS · GLASGOW

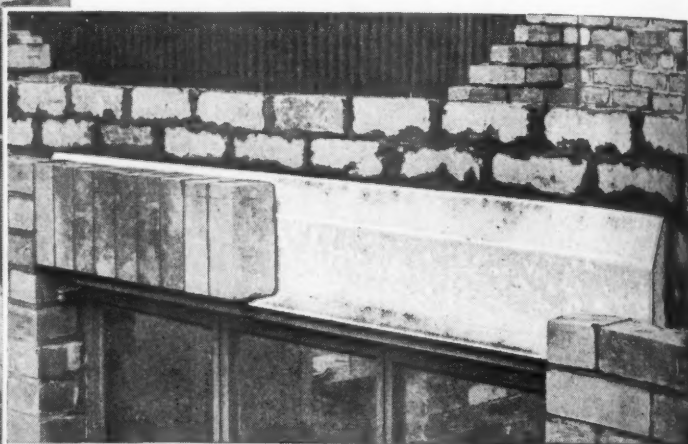
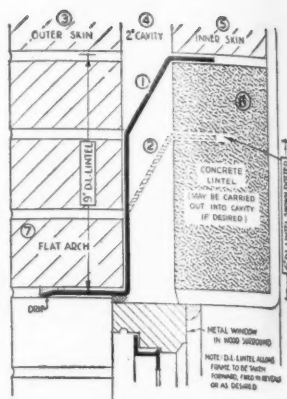
627

SECTION SHOWING
TYPICAL DETAIL

- (1) 9 in. Dorman Long Lintel
- (2) 6 in. Dorman Long Lintel
(shown dotted)
- (3) Outer skin
- (4) Cavity
- (5) Inner skin
- (6) Inside concrete lintel
(carried out into cavity
if so desired)
- (7) Flat arch

The wide 'turn-in' of the Dorman Long Lintel allows the cavity to be varied from 2 in. to 2½ in. in width.

Patent No. 694214



THE DORMAN LONG LINTEL

Combined Angle Arch Support & Dampcourse Tray
IN HOT-DIP GALVANIZED STEEL, FOR USE AT THE
HEADS OF OPENINGS IN EXTERNAL CAVITY WALLS

Comes on site to required length ready to fix.

Large saving in site labour costs.

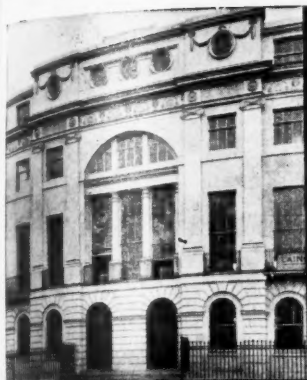
Cannot be damaged in cavity cleaning.

THE DORMAN LONG LINTEL has only to be placed into position over the head of the opening, and without delay the work carries on.

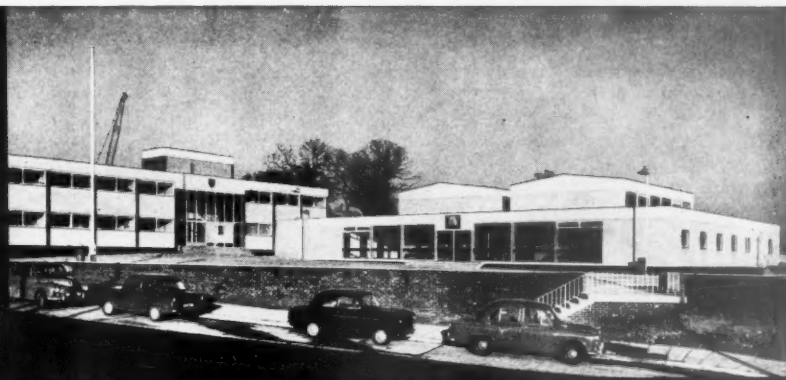
Prices and details from:

DORMAN LONG (Steel) LTD., Sheet Dept., Middlesbrough
or from district offices at London, Birmingham, Manchester,
Newcastle, Belfast, Glasgow.

DORMAN LONG



36-38 Fitzroy Square, W.1.
Architects: Wills & Kaula, F.R.I.B.A.



Magistrates Court House and Police Station, Harlow New Town.
Architect: Frederick Gibberd, C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A. — in association with H. Conolly, C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.



Austin Motor Co. Ltd., Engineers Office Block, Longbridge.
Architects: Harry W. Weedon, F.R.I.B.A., & Partners.



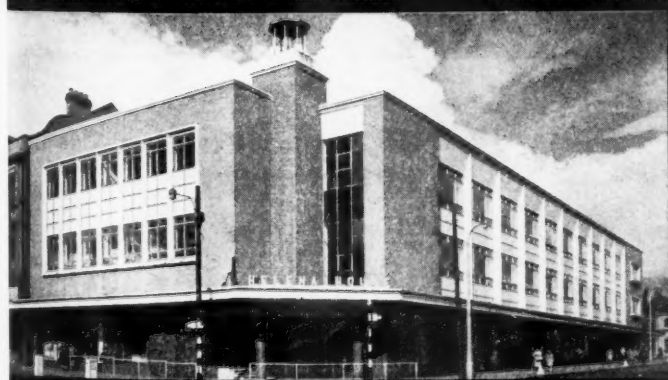
The Mansfield Building Society.
Architect: W. Richardson White, F.R.I.B.A.



University College of Swansea, Natural Sciences Building.
Architects: Sir Percy Thomas & Son, P.P.R.I.B.A., A.R.I.B.A.



Multiple Shops, Stevenage New Town.
Architect: L. G. Vincent, A.R.I.B.A., Chief Architect, Stevenage Development Corporation.



St. Helens Co-operative Society.
Architect: G. S. Hay, F.R.I.B.A., Chief Architect, Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd., Manchester.

EMPIRE STONE
was used in these buildings

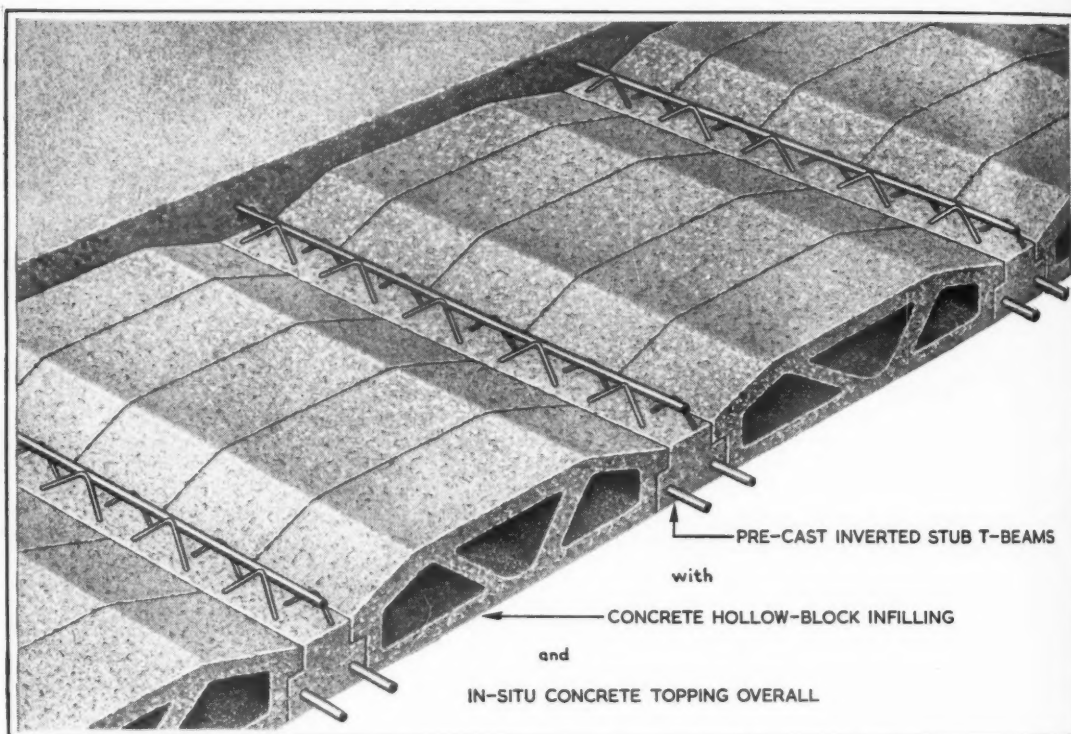
Empire Stone Co. Ltd.

Thanet House, 231 Strand, London, W.C.2.
Berkeley House, Birmingham 16.
Narborough, Nr. Leicester.
26 Greek Street, Stockport.

THE TRIAD

FLOOR

of light weight, simply and quickly erected,
and combining the best features of
in-situ and pre-cast concrete construction



ADVANTAGES:

1. No shuttering; minimum of temporary propping; ample room below for following trades.
2. The in-situ concrete topping ensures a more homogeneous slab than one composed solely of pre-cast units, better able to distribute imposed loading, and so avoiding the possibility of cracking in floor and ceiling finishes due to differential deflection in individual units.
3. A slight increase in the thickness of concrete topping provides for embedding conduits, etc., without the addition of a separate screeding for that specific purpose.
4. The uniform concrete soffit provides an ideal key for plaster.
5. If required, T-beams and hollow-blocks can be supplied for erection by the General Contractor.

Fully detailed literature forwarded on request: **THE KLEINE COMPANY LIMITED,**
9-13 GEORGE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1 :: Telephone: Welbeck 9131

Architects: Slater & Uren, F/FRIBA

Contractors: Holloway Brothers (London) Ltd



Roof lights, stanchions, curbs, mitres and skirting present no problems for PAROPA roofing.

PAROPA

roofs Sanderson's new showrooms

PAROPA Roofing was chosen for the new showrooms and offices in Berners Street, London W.1, for Arthur Sanderson and Sons Ltd., the famous manufacturers of fabrics, wallpapers and paints. A total of approximately 2,200 square yards was laid on cork underlays on the various roof surfaces of the new building.

This is one more of the important new buildings throughout the country where PAROPA has been specified. Not only has it an attractive appearance, but it is durable, adaptable and has excellent insulation properties.

Full particulars and illustrations of the various applications of PAROPA are available on request.

PAROPA ROOFING supplied only by
FRAZZI LIMITED

(who also specialise in the design and construction of reinforced concrete structures of all kinds)

FRAZZI LIMITED

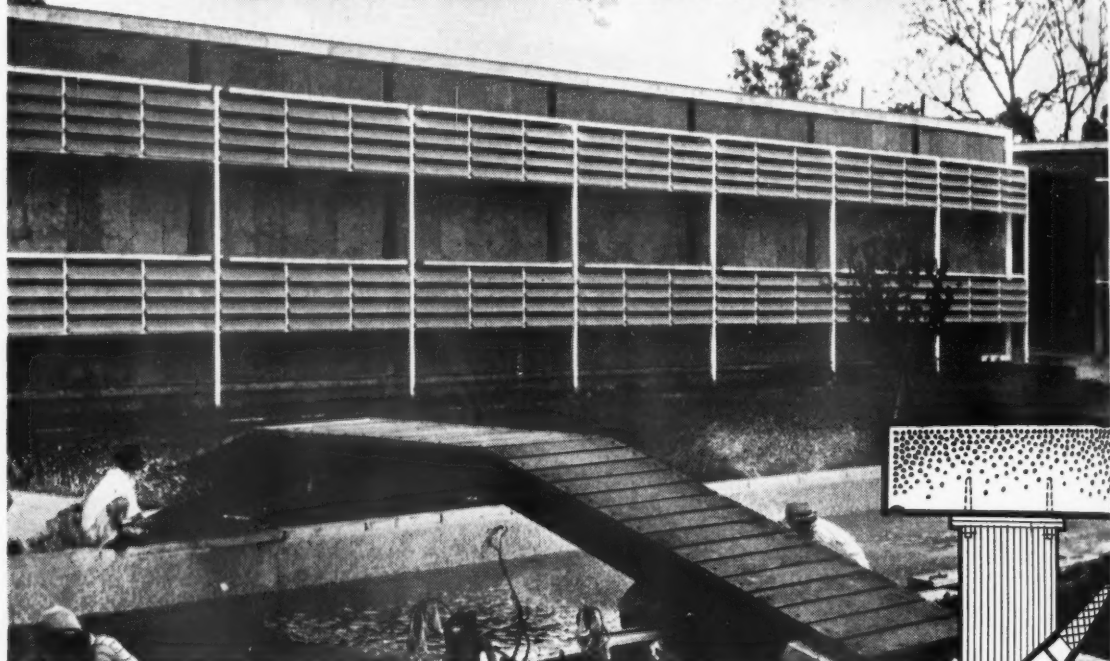
Lennox House, Norfolk Street, London W.C.2.
Telephone: TEMple Bar 5371.

Dutton Road, Sheffield 6.
Telephone: Sheffield 345241.

Associate Company:
Paropa (Scotland) Ltd., 10 Claremont Terrace,
Glasgow C.3.

Agents:
Robert Kirk Ltd., Exchange Street, Belfast.
Murphy Bros., 3 Castlewood Avenue, Dublin.

HOPE'S aluminium sunbreakers



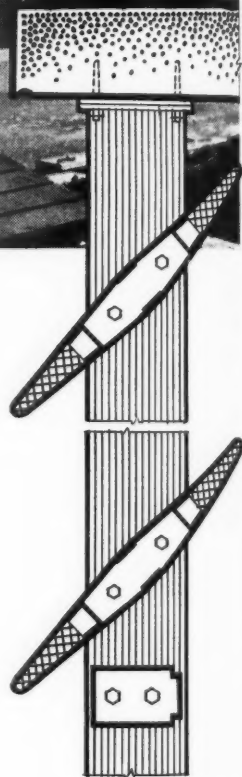
UNITED STATES EMBASSY, DJAKARTA, INDONESIA

Architects: Raymond and Rado, New York.

Aluminium sunbreakers in two tiers each 148 feet long are ranged on east and west elevations in a galvanized pressed steel framework 22' 0" high supported on mullions.

Sunbreakers are of aerofoil profile, lined with Fibreglass and set at 45°.

One of many interesting installations of our metal sunbreakers in the tropics.



HOPE'S WINDOWS
The Name Guarantees



HENRY HOPE & SONS LTD
SMETHWICK, BIRMINGHAM
LONDON: 17 BERNERS ST., W.1

A basic
Compo
vibration
severe w

Engin
often co
jointing
subject
unstable
formula
very pr

Civil
cordiall
relating
provid
machin
withou
and me
experie

E

RIBA



Fillers and Sealers ?

A basic requirement for Fillers and Sealing Compounds is that they must withstand vibration, extremes of temperature and severe weather conditions.

Engineers and Architects overseas are often confronted with particularly difficult jointing problems inherent in structures subject to movement (due, for instance, to unstable ground) and Expandite have formulated products to contend with these very problems.

Civil Engineers and Architects are cordially invited to contact us on all matters relating to filling and sealing. We can provide the precise material required, the machines for their efficient application and, without any obligation, offer sound advice and method of procedure based on years of experience in this field.



BP House, Ropemaker Street, London, E.C.2.
photograph by courtesy of BP Trading Limited
Architects: Messrs. Joseph F. Milton Cushman & Partners

**EXPANDITE
LIMITED**

CHASE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.10

Telephone: ELGar 4321 (10 lines) & ELGar 1551 (10 lines) Telex 25420

Trafford Park Road, Manchester 17 Telephone: Trafford Park 1285/6

36 Great North Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 2 Telephone: Newcastle 23992

Eire: EXPANDITE (IRELAND) LTD., Greenhills Road, Walkinstown, Dublin Telephone: 501512

ASSOCIATES AND DISTRIBUTORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD



The Imdugud Relief, outstanding among discoveries made at Al-Ubaid, of art works incorporating copper and bitumen . . . and dated c.3100 B.C. Reproduced by courtesy of the British Museum.

Copper and native bitumen are known to have been in use as long ago as 3100 B.C. *because* the weatherproof and corrosion-resistant properties of these materials have helped to preserve for 20th Century eyes relics of unbelievably ancient civilisations.

TODAY this same time-tested combination of Copper and native bitumen now derived from the great Trinidad Asphalt 'lake' provides modern building with COPPERTRINDA — the finest hand-made dampcourse in the world.

COPPERTRINDA

for lasting protection

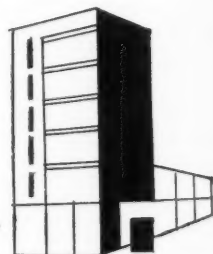
A sample of COPPERTRINDA will be sent to you immediately upon request to

ENGERT & ROLFE LIMITED

Dept RIBA 9, Barchester Street London E14

Tel. EAST 1441

**What
will
last . . .
5,000
years?**



Will Engert & Rolfe arrange to have a sample of COPPERTRINDA sent to

M.....
(Designation).....
of.....
.....
.....

CT.1

RIBA12



better choose WOOD windows

Wood windows are ideal in every way for Houses, Flats, Schools, Hospitals, Offices, Factories.

Wood is functional, lasting, economical to install and maintain, and provides maximum flexibility of expression. Furthermore, wood windows reduce heat losses, sound transmission, condensation. Remember, too, with wood windows you are ensured a quick delivery. Advice on wood windows suitable for all types of buildings gladly given to all architects and surveyors.

THE ENGLISH JOINERY MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION (INCORPORATED)

(with which is associated the Scottish Joinery and Door Manufacturers' Association)

SACKVILLE HOUSE · 40 PICCADILLY · LONDON, W.1
Telephone: REGENT 4448/9

You'll be glad you chose WOOD windows!

CEM/119/1

This photograph shows "Coryton Flats", Cardiff, built for Cardiff Rural District Council with "Pyrotenax" cable for rising and lateral mains installed by the South Wales Electricity Board.



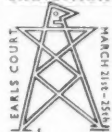
Everybody can really relax...

We could show you many photographs of fine modern blocks of flats in which "Pyrotenax" has been installed to make life easier all round. Wherever there is "Pyrotenax", everybody can relax—the architect, the electrical contractor and the lucky people who inhabit the building. There can be no *safer* installation than "Pyrotenax", nothing more dependable or long-lived. "Pyrotenax" has all the qualities listed below—plus the inestimable advantage of over 20 years' specialist experience in manufacture and installation techniques. Many truly modern homes have "Pyrotenax" throughout—for lighting, power and heating.



*non-fire causing—heat resisting—
moisture-proof—non-ageing—rust-proof—
safe against overload—resistant to
mechanical maltreatment—resistant to
noise transmission—*

ASCE
ELECTRICAL
ENGINEERS
EXHIBITION



STAND G9

PERFECTED BY EXPERIENCE
Pyrotenax
M.I. COPPER COVERED CABLE

The use of the trade name "Pyrotenax" is exclusive to the products of this company and its associates

there is no substitute for experience

PYROTENAX LIMITED · HEBBURN-ON-TYNE · Telephone: Hebburn 83-2244/8

LONDON: Victoria 3745 · **BIRMINGHAM:** Midland 2924 · **MANCHESTER:** Deansgate 3346/7 · **LEEDS:** 27826 · **NOTTINGHAM:** 83805 · **GLASGOW:** City 3641/2 · **CARDIFF:** 23687

GD 135

News from Hull



INTERESTING THE PUBLIC IN GOOD DESIGN



The first of the 'packaged bathrooms' commissioned by Ideal-Standard has been designed

by Helen Challen A.R.I.B.A., M.S.I.A. of Challen and Floyd. The plans for this bathroom and others that follow are being made available to architects, the trade and the public on application to Ideal Boilers and Radiators Ltd., Ideal Works, Hull. The idea is to make the public conscious of, and interested in, good design in bathroom layout and equipment and to make people aware of the importance of decorative effect in the bathroom.

A SENSE OF DRAMA AND RICHNESS

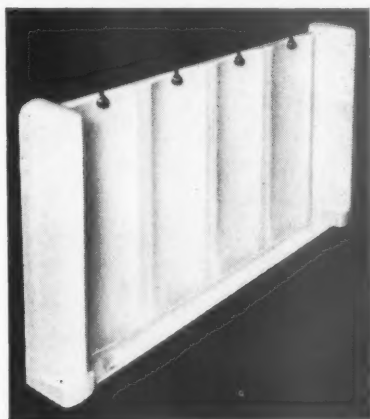
Of her design for the bathroom illustrated here Helen Challen writes:—

'This bathroom was designed for those who like a certain sense of drama and richness here, if nowhere else in the house. Certainly, for a woman, the room that she bathes in should have an atmosphere most calculated to engender a sense of tranquillity in the way that suits her particular character best. This is not a family bathroom—there is too fragile an atmosphere as well as an actuality of glass, paintwork, carpet and net to stand up to assault from young children.'

The bathroom has been designed to dimensions of 9' 3" x 8' 6", the colour scheme being predominantly blues and greens relieved by the white bathroom suite and occasional splashes of vivid colour. The bath is the elegantly styled Lowline finished in high quality porcelain enamel. The rest of the suite is the Kingston in vitreous china. All 'Standard' bathroom suites are available in a choice of five colours and white. The cupboard fitment on the window wall contains concealed lighting underneath the opal glass top.

CITY 'GENTS'

The first public convenience to be modernised and refitted under the Corporation of the City of London scheme to bring better facilities to the public is the 'Gents' in Charterhouse Street, E.C.2 near Smithfield market. It has been equipped with Vitural slab urinals—the first and only full length flat slab urinal to be made from vitreous china. The use of vitreous china is important—it means that normal cleaning alone will keep



the urinals free from unpleasant odours. Long-term economy plus increased amenity make 'Standard' vitreous china urinals an attractive proposition for local authorities. Other 'Standard' equipment used is the Sanway high level closet suite and the Oxonian wash basins—all made from hygienic vitreous china.

140

71

2

NEW DEVELOPMENTS FROM
"SASCO"
HELP CUT SITE COSTS

THE "SASCO" WHITE SEAL TREATMENT *FOR LIPPED & UNLIPPED HARDBOARD FLUSH DOORS*

Now, after months of experiment, "Sasco" bring you the White Seal Treatment—a new finish produced to the highest quality standard. "Sasco" White Seal finish completely masks the colour of even the darkest hardboard and makes the ideal undercoat for all the lighter shades of paint. It seals, fills and primes—and *White Seal* treatment is considerably more protective than ordinary priming.

THE "SASCO" CLEAR SEAL TREATMENT *FOR LIPPED & UNLIPPED PLYWOOD FLUSH DOORS*

"Sasco" Clear Seal Treatment is a clear natural finish which completely seals the pores of the most difficult plywood—even lauan presents no problem—leaving the door a true natural colour. Clear Seal will take paint, cellulose, varnish, wax, polish—all normal finishes. It is resistant to heat and acid and superior to ordinary priming in resistance to site conditions.

Please write for terms and further details to:



HEAD OFFICE:

BOLD SAW MILLS • WIDNES • LANCs

TELEPHONE: WIDNES 2641

Branches at:

LONDON • GLASGOW • MANCHESTER • DUDLEY • HANLEY • BRISTOL • KETTERING • BIRMINGHAM • EDINBURGH

STEEL REINFORCEMENT

A complete service of Design, Fabrication and Fixing of Steel Reinforcement for all types of Reinforced Concrete Construction.

M.S. & H.T. Bars to B.S. 785, bent, bundled and labelled, delivered to site ready for fixing. No loss of time in checking and sorting material.



T. C. JONES

AND COMPANY LIMITED
REINFORCEMENT ENGINEERS

17 Buckingham Palace Gardens, London, S.W.1.
Tel: SLOane 5271.

Head Office: Wood Lane, W.12. Tel: Shepherds Bush 2020

South Wales Office: Bute Street, Cardiff. Tel: 28784.

Works: Shepherds Bush, London. Neasden, Middx. Treorchy, Glam.

*There's nothing
as good as
Vermiculite for*

HOUSE INSULATION

- * Low cost to buy and to lay
— non-irritant
- * Highest efficiency,
all-enveloping, self-sealing
- * Indestructible, fire-proof,
vermin-proof
- * Clean, odourless, rot-proof,
non-conducting

specify

VERMICULITE

FOR ROOF SCREEDS, FLOOR SCREEDS, PLASTERS AND LOOSE FILL



Send for full details:—
The Association of Vermiculite Exfoliators
59 Gresham Street, London E.C.2 • Telephone: METropolitan 9101



When it's a question of
HIGH-CLASS
VENEERED-PANELS
call in
GLIKSTEN



**THE FOREMOST NAME
IN TIMBER**

GLIKSTEN VENEERS LTD.

Liverpool Office: 87, Lord Street, Tel.: Central 7576

Carpenters Road, London, E.15. Tel.: AMHerst 3300

Hull Office: Victoria Dock, Citadel Street, Tel.: 31144

BOLDINGS

*invite
you
to
view
the
finest
quality
sanitary
fittings
in
their
showrooms
at*

58 Davies St., London, W.1



JOHN BOLDING & SON LTD.

Grosvenor Works, Davies St., London, W.1

Telephone: MAYfair 6617



*"probably the most potent
instrument in the world"*

For it gives most of man's thoughts and aspirations their first tangible form.

Consider a pencil. What an elegant little shaft it is! Basically simple, yet how indispensable to the most complex design. Notice how comfortably it sits in the fingers; for the polished cedar hexagon of a well-bred pencil with its many coats of gleaming lacquer, never forces itself upon one's consciousness, but, like a good servant, unobtrusively awaits one's bidding. Its smooth dense lead will give perfect reproduction of the finest lines, which nevertheless can easily be erased. The perfect point good humouredly stands heavy pressure and does not break, even when dropped. Pick up any degree from 6H to 2B (easily recognised by the coloured ends), they are true and never vary.

How fortunate is the draughtsman who finds all these attributes embodied in one pencil!

Perhaps that is why Rolls-Royce exclusively specify Koh-i-noor in their drawing offices.



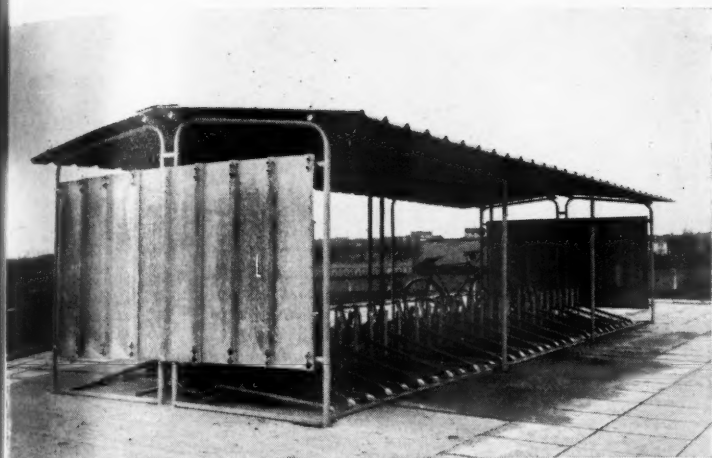
TO L. & C. HARDTMUTH (GREAT BRITAIN) LIMITED
KOH-I-NOOR FACTORY, CHARD, SOMERSET

Please send free samples of Koh-i-noor Draughtsman pencils for testing.

NAME OF COMPANY

ADDRESS

NAME OF CHIEF DRAUGHTSMAN



Type TD1, Odoni Tubular Shelter with integral type 5A pedal cycle stands, at Ministry of Commerce Factory, Dromore, County Down.

Odoni

Regd. Trade Mark

TUBULAR STEEL SHELTERS

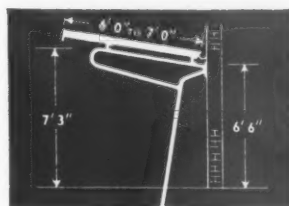
An entirely NEW range of
Tubular Framed Steel Shelters

for
BICYCLES, MOTOR CYCLES
&
MOTOR VEHICLES

ODONI present an entirely new range of Tubular Framed Steel Shelters in both traditional and contemporary outlines, designed either for use with the well-known Odoni All-Steel bicycle stands which may be integrally or loosely fitted, or as an open shelter with uninterrupted floor space. Shelters may be single sided (6' 1" wide) or double sided (9' 10" or 12' 6" wide) with gable or butterfly roofs, and are manufactured in a wide variety of profiles.

Special Shelters with curved or cantilevered roofs are also available. End and rear panels are supplied in contemporary design or with full weather screens to match or contrast with roof sheeting.

Leaflets and full details from Sole Manufacturers and Patentees:



ALFRED A. ODoni & CO. LTD., SALISBURY HOUSE, LONDON WALL, E.C.2

TELEPHONE: NATIONAL 8525-6

CABLES: ODoni, LONDON

Tubula Chalkboards

manufactured by
WESTLAND ENGINEERS LTD. YEOVIL

SCHOOL CHALKBOARDS

*we specialise in the design and
manufacture & our range includes*

GLASS BOARDS

SLIDING MODELS

FIXED WALL BOARDS

MOVEABLE EASEL TYPES etc.

CUPRINOL

WATER REPELLENT WOOD PRESERVERS



CUPRINOL W.R. Clear and W.R. Green combine water repellency with the preservative properties of CUPRINOL, which have been proved in use for nearly fifty years. By stabilizing movement in timber, they minimise the swelling and shrinking of wood under changing moisture conditions.

CUPRINOL W.R. grades also prevent attack by wood-boring beetles and rot; can be painted or varnished over. Easy to apply on site by dipping. Suitable for vertical boarded shop fascias, boarded cladding to buildings, doors, ladders, window frames and all joinery exposed on building sites prior to being built in.

THE CUPRINOL PRESERVATION CENTRE offers technical advice on all preservation problems and can arrange Surveys, Reports and expert treatment of outbreaks of Dry Rot and Woodworm in any part of the country.

**CHECK SWELLING
AND WARPING**

Please write or telephone: —

Dept. 4, CUPRINOL LTD., Terminal House, Victoria, London, S.W.1. Tel: SLOane 9274



NON-STANDARD

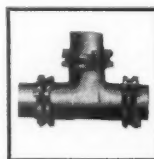
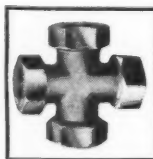
AND STANDARD TOO

All high standard
pipe fittings from

KONTITE

A MEMBER OF THE ALCO GROUP OF COMPANIES

Kontite's range of 22,000 standard fittings for copper tube is the biggest in the business. Most of these can be supplied straight from stock. Specials take only a little longer. That's what makes Kontite service the best in the business. First class materials and the proved efficiency of Kontite Gunmetal fittings are your guarantee of complete reliability.



KAY & CO. (ENGINEERS) LTD.
BOLTON BRASS WORKS • BOLTON • LANC.
TELEPHONE: BOLTON 21041/4



Powered ROOF VENTILATOR

MADE IN RESIN BONDED GLASS FIBRE

AN IMPORTANT NAME IN VENTILATING

Plastics stand for lightness, strength and non-corrosion. Motorised power gives positive ventilation. Industrial Fan design means adaptability to any building scheme . . . really, you should know more about these modern ventilating units.

Write for further information.

**Industrial
Fan** & HEATER CO. LTD.

"Airflo" Works, Birmingham, 11
phone: Birmingham, VICTORIA 2277
and at London, Manchester, Swansea

A MEMBER OF THE SIMMS GROUP OF COMPANIES

→ SPEEDWELL SERVICE

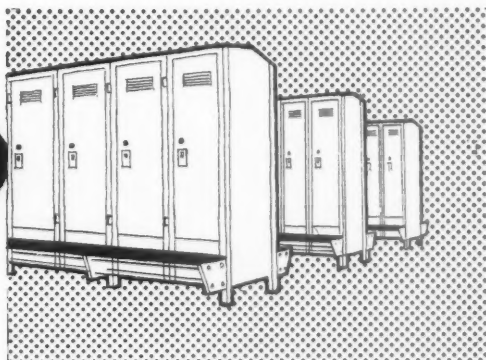
IN HOSPITALS

Steel Clothing Lockers, C Pattern recommended, for modern conditions of safety and hygiene.

Units of three or more, depending upon site requirements.

Single or double-sided installations. Dimensions as shown.

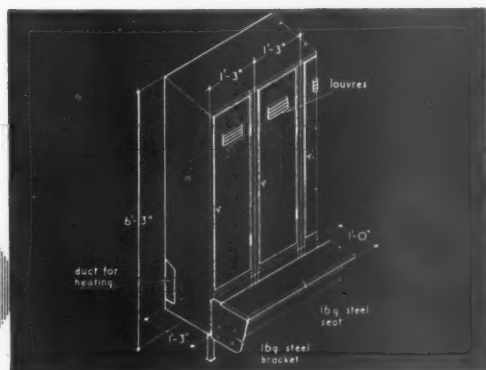
Flush fitting doors giving maximum dust exclusion. All material rust proofed and designed for wash-down cleaning. Air conditioning ducting integral. Final finish Hospital White or as specified.



SPEEDWELL

GEAR CASE CO. LTD.

TAME ROAD, WITTON, BIRMINGHAM 6
Tel.: EAST 2261. Grams: Speedwell, Birmingham





USE THE BUILDING CENTRE

for all your problems
relating to
building materials
and equipment

LUNCHTIME FILM SHOWS

— Apply for particulars —

Call, write or telephone

Open - Monday to Friday

9.30 a.m. - 5 p.m.

Saturday

9.30 a.m. - 1 p.m.

26 Store Street,
LONDON, W.C.1

Telephone: Museum 5400 - 10 lines

BURGH OF MOTHERWELL AND WISHAW NEW CIVIC CENTRE

The Town Council of the Burgh of Motherwell and Wishaw invite Architects resident in the United Kingdom to submit designs for a Civic Centre, to include Public Halls, Municipal Offices and Shopping Development.

Assessor: A. G. Sheppard Fidler,
MA, BArch, FRIBA, AMTPI

The competition will be run in two stages, the six successful competitors in the first stage taking part in the second stage. Each of these six competitors will receive the sum of £500, and the premium for the design placed first will be £1,000 (to be merged with the fee).

The last day for submitting designs in the first stage is 1st June 1961.

Last day for the questions is 1st April 1961.

Conditions may be obtained from the Town Clerk, Town Hall, Motherwell. Deposit £1 1s. 0d.

An applicant for the Conditions must state his registration number.

ALEXANDER MCINTOSH
Town Clerk

Town Hall,
Motherwell, 24th January 1961.

DYE-LINES, BLUE PRINTS, STATS., ETC

Tracing and Drawing Office Supplies
**KINGSTON PHOTOGRAPHIC AND
DRAWING OFFICE SUPPLIES LIMITED**
Works: 32-34, Fairfield Road, Kingston-on-Thames
Tel: KIN 3911 - 6024 - 6948
Retail: 3, The Parade, London Road, Kingston-on-Thames
Tel: KIN 6726

MODELS

for Architects & Civil Engineers

by

John B. Thorp

EST. 1883

98 GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON,
W.C.1. Tel.: HOLborn 101

NORTHERN POLYTECHNIC

Holloway Road, London, N.7

DAY SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

The Diploma in Architecture, which is awarded on the successful completion of the five years' full-time course and subsequent passing of the examination in Professional Practice, qualifies students for exemption from the Final Examination for Associateship of the Royal Institute of British Architects. The Diploma is also accepted as a qualification for registration under the Architects (Registration) Acts, 1931-38.

EVENING SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

The Diploma in Architecture is also awarded on the successful completion of the eight years' evening course, and subject to the conditions referred to above leads to Associateship and registration.

The Department of Architecture, Surveying and Building provides full-time and evening courses for those who desire to become Quantity Surveyors or to enter the higher branches of the Building Industry. The full-time courses in Surveying are approved by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

Particulars of fees and a prospectus may be obtained on application to the Head of the Department,

Mr. C. G. Bath, FRIBA, AMTPI

If you have any problems, or
desire information regarding

PRECAST BUILDING BLOCKS

we are at your service.



The Secretary,
**Federation of Building
Block Manufacturers,**
11, Ravensbury Avenue,
Morden, Surrey.
(Mitcham 1463)

FOUNDED 1882



THE INSTITUTE OF CLERKS OF WORKS OF GREAT BRITAIN INCORPORATED

Meetings are held at 66 Portland Place, London, W.1, by permission of the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects

Chapters - Belfast, Edinburgh, Leeds,
Manchester and Birmingham

Examinations - are held at London,
Edinburgh, Belfast and Manchester

Architects, Surveyors and Engineers
requiring Clerks of Works, write
The Secretary, Liverpool House, 15-
17 Eldon Street, London, E.C.2

Phone: London Wall 2932

when things get out of plumb-

call in PYNFORD

PYNFORD design and manufacture controlled jacking systems for levelling or lifting buildings.

PYNFORD design Pedatfid foundations to provide for future jacking where ground is suspect.

PYNFORD will undertake foundation work themselves or apply their specialised skill and equipment to the solution of specific foundation problems.

PYNFORD are specialists in foundation work. Trouble is their business. If you have a foundation problem—

call in PYNFORD

P.S. Pynford have two new leaflets about jacking, showing some very interesting applications. Write or 'phone for leaflets 16 & 17.

Pynford Limited

FOUNDATION ENGINEERS

Dept. C 74 Lancaster Road, London N.4.

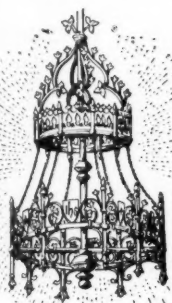
ARChway 6216

Pynford Level Control Machines synchronise and regulate jacking movements, exactly reproducing the settlement in reverse. Not a single pane of glass was broken when these houses at Mansfield were re-levelled, using 120 jacks and a maximum lift of over 12 inches on each house.

1810

150 years of advancement

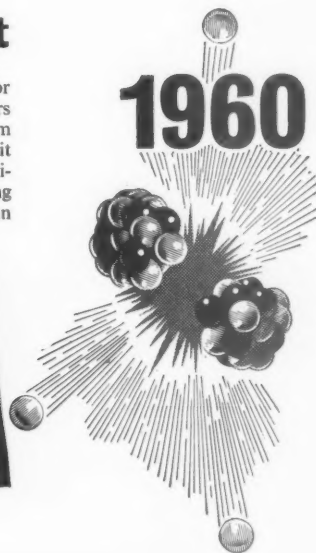
In 1810 we made this early type of ecclesiastical chandelier fitted for gas when it was the last word in elegant efficiency. Today—150 years later in our progressive services used by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority and by many large manufacturers, it remains a symbol of the traditions of Z. D. Berry & Sons—traditions of quality and craftsmanship. It is also a reminder that nothing is new for long; that progress demands constant effort and an unrelenting search for newer ideas and techniques.



ENGINEERING SERVICES by

Z.D.BERRY
& SONS LTD. *Founded 1810*

1960

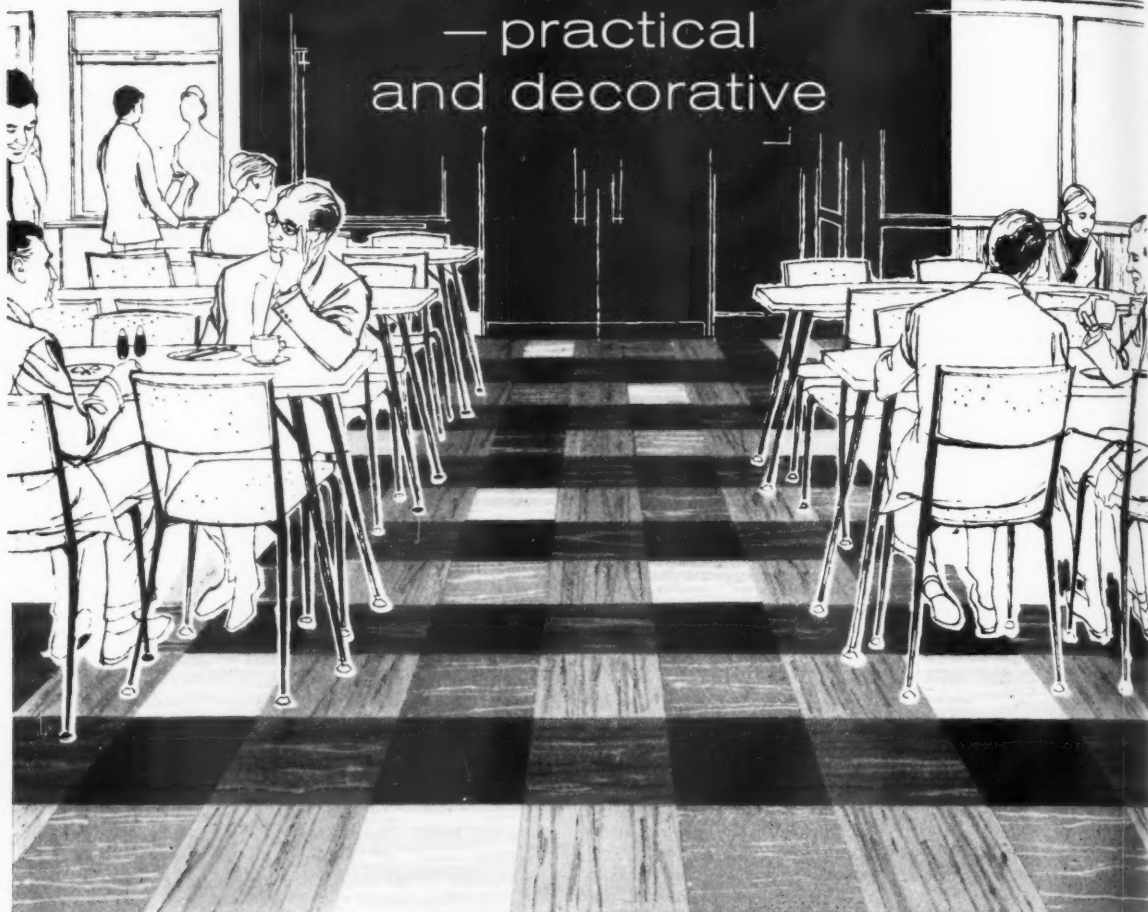


**HEATING, VENTILATING, AIR CONDITIONING
PLUMBING, INDUSTRIAL PIPEWORK**

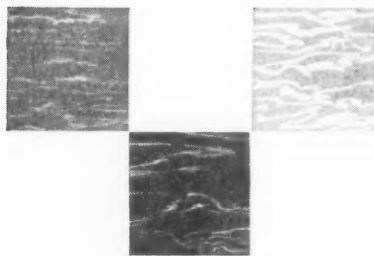
Z. D. BERRY & SONS LTD., 16 REGENCY ST., LONDON, S.W.1 and at WARRINGTON & DONCASTER

TAS/ZB.30

The finest floors
— practical
and decorative



SEMFLEX TILES WERE CHOSEN FOR THE STAFF RESTAURANT,
COUNTY FIRE OFFICE LTD., REGENT STREET, W.1.



- This is only one of the wide range of Semtex flooring materials, giving unlimited scope for any application.
- * Excellent choice of decorative colours.
 - * Backed by the vast research facilities of the Semtex Organisation. Expert assistance on pre-treatment and other flooring problems.
 - * Skilled laying service through Semtex branches or approved contractors throughout the U.K.
 - * Contracting facilities also available throughout the world.
 - * Design consultancy service.

For further details please contact Semtex today.

IMAGINATIVE MODERN FLOORING



Semtex Ltd

5 SEMTEX HOUSE · 19/20 BERNERS STREET · LONDON W1 · Telephone-LANgham 0401
cm/ei/sl/ca

Printed in Great Britain by Unwin Brothers, Ltd., Woking and London
All communications regarding Advertisements in this Journal should be addressed to the Advertisement Manager, R.I.B.A., 66 Portland Place, London, W.1
Telephone: Langham 2271

The logo features the word "PIRELLI" in a bold, sans-serif font, with a thick horizontal bar extending from the top of the letter 'P'. Below "PIRELLI", the word "SAGA" is written in a similar bold, sans-serif font.

PIRELLI SAGA

aluminium* suspended acoustic ceiling panels now made in this country!

Physicists of the world famous Pirelli organisation have designed an entirely new aluminium sound absorbing acoustic panel. This Pirelli Saga panel represents highest all-round efficiency in the important matter of noise control.

Pirelli Saga panels are very simple to fit, and they can be easily removed and replaced.

Pirelli Saga panels are attractively made. Standard size 2 x 2 ft. They are not at all expensive.

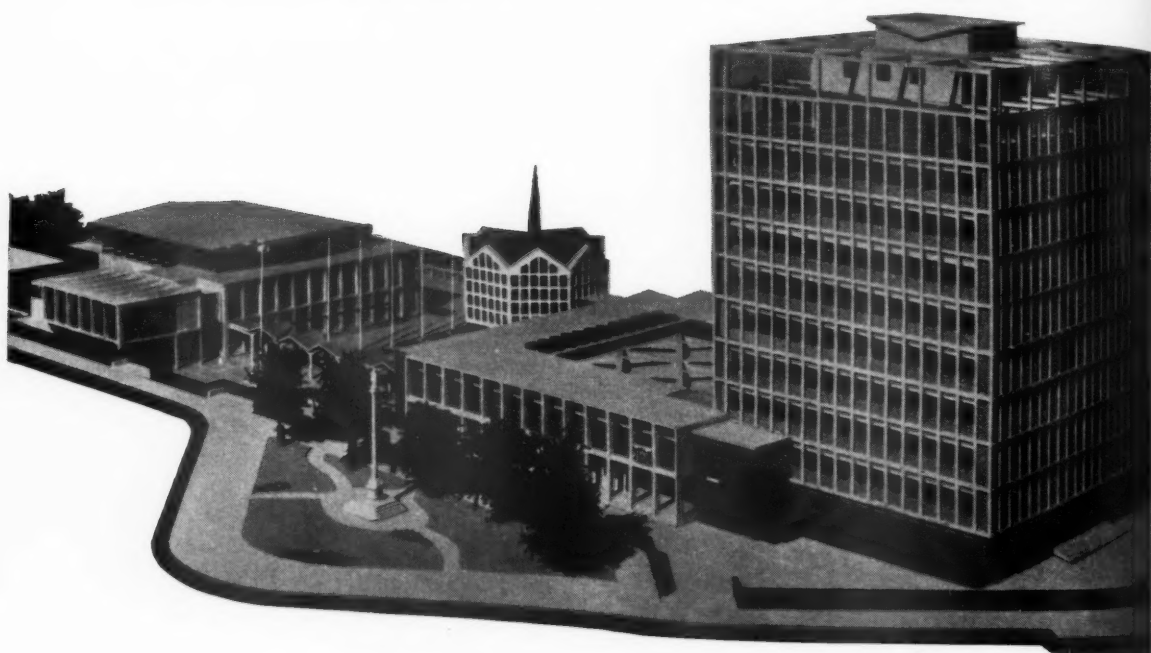
For full details, please write to Sole British Licensees:

SUPER SILENT LIMITED

8-10 Great Titchfield Street, London W.1. Telephone: Museum 1191

* SUPPLIED BY THE BRITISH ALUMINIUM CO. LIMITED

CIVIC CENTRE CIVIC PRIDE in Carlisle



John Laing Construction Limited have commenced work on the first phase of the £670,000 Carlisle Civic Centre project. Due for completion within two years, this phase of the project includes an 11-storey administrative block, an octagonal Council Chamber and the two-storey Civic Suite which links them. The reinforced concrete frame construction used will be mosaic clad and have in-filling of exposed aggregate panels. This imaginative civic development is one with which the Company, with its century-old connections with Carlisle, is proud to be associated.

Architect:
Charles B. Pearson & Son (Manchester)
Consulting Engineers:
Bolton, Hennessey and Partners (Structural)
Donald Smith, Seymour and Rooley
(Mechanical and Electrical)
Quantity Surveyors:
Lay and Partners

for completion on time

JOHN LAING AND SON LIMITED, GREAT BRITAIN AND OVERSEAS

LAING

